Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1867. NUMBER 63.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Civil Officers in the Southern Military District

General Grant's Order Forbidding their Re-appointment.

[illegible] of the Orders Affecting Southern Commanders.

[illegible] Amnesty Proclamation Looked for.

[illegible] Revenue Receipts [illegible] the Fiscal Year to [illegible] $12,582,707.

[illegible] Letter Still With [illegible] the President.

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] Speech from the Emperor Napoleon.

Allusions to Mexico and Affairs in Germany.

[illegible] of Ristori and Troupe for the United States.

[illegible] by the French Academy for [illegible] Poem on [illegible] Lincoln.

[illegible] for the Sale of the [illegible] of St. Thomas Favorably Received by the Danish Journals.

THE SOUTH.

[illegible] Pope's Order for an [illegible] in Alabama.

[illegible] Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Texas.

[illegible] Report from the Sea Island Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Other details are yet to be arranged, which may delay the issuance of the [illegible] for at least a week yet. It is probable that it will be decided to [illegible] all persons except high officials who have been bailed for trial before or after [illegible].

GENERALS GRANT AND SICKLES.

The Cabinet to-day had before them a complete record of the proceedings between General Grant and General Sickles relative to the latter's course in North Carolina interfering with the process issued from a United States Court, and which eventually led to Sickles' prompt removal by the President. This record it was decided to publish, and it will be given out in Monday's papers. The correspondence, however, with General Grant, which is spicy and interesting, will not be made public at the same time, though it was read at to-day's Cabinet meeting. It appears from this that when General Sickles' military orders prohibited the execution of a civil process from the United States Court, the United States District Attorney reported the fact to the Attorney General, and General Grant was informed of it. Believing at that time that he had power to annul or modify the orders from military Commanders, General Grant telegraphed to General Sickles to modify his order No. 10, and under which his subordinates obstructed the United States courts, so as to obviate said obstructions in future. General Sickles replied to Grant asking that the latter order of supervision might be held in abeyance until he could explain by mail. When this explanation arrived it appeared to be a plausible statement showing that the order No. 10 protected the people from summary prosecution for debt, and that it gave great satisfaction to the States of North and South Carolina. General Grant telegraphed Sickles the important fact that he withdrew his order to him to modify order No. 10, thus leaving the latter in force. At this remarkable stage of affairs, the United States Marshal of North Carolina steps in, and again attempts to serve the civil process, but is resisted by Sickles by virtue of the continuance in full effect of his order. These facts were reported here; the Executive directed the United States District Attorney to procure an indictment against one Daniel E. Sickles for a violation of the criminal laws of the United States in obstruction of a United States Court. General Sickles, hearing of this, at once telegraphed to General Grant in a spirit of fire, as commander of a [illegible] by an act of Congress, was not amenable to any Grand Jury or United States [illegible] District Attorney, and [illegible] that he would [illegible] indictment founded on that charge. [illegible] not appear, [illegible] that General Grant answered this, but it does appear that the President of the United States gave an order last Monday which removed Sickles and thus vindicated the Judiciary of the Government and secured the execution of a process issued by the highest judicial officer in the land. The full correspondence, of which the above is an abstract, will probably be made public in due time.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

France.

PARIS, August [illegible].

Later in the day yesterday Napoleon arrived at Amiens, where he made a few remarks. He considered that the enthusiastic reception [illegible] everywhere experienced throughout the country attested the patriotism of the people and the confidence in the Government. Alluding briefly to the Mexican question, he did not think French honor had been tarnished, or the prestige of France impaired. Late events in Germany had left France tranquil, and she would remain so. He was certain that the peace of Europe was not to be disturbed. In conclusion he expressed a desire for the establishment of more liberal institutions and wider [illegible] assured his enthusiastic listeners he would do his utmost to promote.

PRIZE POEM ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

PARIS, August 31.

The French Academy has awarded the prize for poetry to M. Grenier. The subject of the poem which won the prize is "The Death of Abraham Lincoln."

DEPARTURE OF RISTORI AND TROUPE FOR NEW YORK.

[illegible], August 31.

Among the passengers by the steamer Europe, sailing to-day, were Madame Ristori, her suite and dramatic company.

Denmark.

PROPOSITION FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS BY DANISH JOURNALS.

COPENHAGEN, August 31.

The journals of Denmark are discussing the reported proposition of the United States for the purchase of [illegible]. They generally [illegible] The Danish [illegible] the sale of the [illegible]

[illegible]

THE INDIAN WAR.

Transportation Trains Attacked by Savages—Whereabouts of the Peace Commission—The Indian Campaign [illegible].

[Special Despatch to the [illegible]

[illegible], August 31.

Despatches from Fort [illegible] received at headquarters, represent that the Indians between [illegible] and Fort Kearney attacked a train belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co., on the [illegible] inst. [illegible] captured two hundred head of stock and killed the drivers.

A party of soldiers escorting a hay train, were attacked near Fort Smith, and repulsed the Indians, who, however, succeeded in setting fire to the hay. The Indians lost considerably in the fight and left one body on the field.

The road between Omaha and Fort Sanders is remarkably clear of Indians. None have been seen the past week.

General Augur is on his way to Fort Sanders.

General Sheridan and the Peace Commissioners were last heard from above Sioux City, making slow progress up the river on account of the low water. They would go as far as Fort Buford if the stage of water permits.

Grasshoppers still continue to ravage the gardens here.

The Montana Post, of the 17th, says General Terry, Commander of the Department, after investigating the action of the Executive of the Territory in regard to the volunteer force, gave his unqualified approval and fully empowered Governor Smith to prosecute the campaign against the Indians. In consequence of this action [illegible] and other preparations are being [illegible] pushed forward for immediate service.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 30.—Correspondence of the *Bulletin* from Arizona shows that in the single district of Lahaz, sixteen men had been killed and six wounded. Nearly $20,000 worth of property had been taken off and destroyed by the Indians since [illegible]. Troops are now trying all in their power to protect the settlers.

THE SOUTH.

Unfavorable Report from the Sea Island Cotton Crop—Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Texas—General Pope's Order for an Election to Decide the Question of Holding a Convention in Alabama—Conservative Meeting at Columbus, Georgia.

CHARLESTON, August 31.—Reports from the sea island cotton crop are [illegible]. The caterpillars are creating said havoc.

RICHMOND, August 31.—The tobacco merchants of this city have held a meeting, and have sent delegates to the Cleveland Convention of the 17th proximo.

GALVESTON, August 31.—There were 241 deaths from yellow fever this week; also, 400 deaths at Corpus Christi up to the 16th inst. About half the citizens are sick or dead, and [illegible] distress prevails, and help is needed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 31.—General Pope has issued an order for an election on the [illegible] of October on the question of holding a Convention, and for the election of delegates to the same, for [illegible]. Mobile, Montgomery and Dallas have five delegates each.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 31.—A large Conservative meeting was held here [illegible] were made by James [illegible] and Benjamin Holmes, colored, of Tennessee. Resolutions were passed [illegible] enfranchisement of all [illegible] declaring the right of [illegible] to hold office. Good order existed [illegible] Lamar, a white [illegible] interruption from soldiers [illegible] arrested and placed in [illegible] house.

There was a demonstration by Radical blacks last night, to mob [illegible]

[illegible] made on the Pacific coast, is on exhibition in this city.

J. Ross Browne, Commissioner for Mining and Industrial Statistics on the Pacific Coast, has just returned from an examination of the resources of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands are to August 8. The King convened the Legislative Assembly on the 2d of September. Great results are anticipated from the treaty of reciprocity with the United States. The American representatives had been entertained in honor of the same by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—The registered vote of San Francisco numbers about 2[illegible],000, of which nearly 11,000 are naturalized.

A Corn Exchange has been established here, to open on the 2d proximo.

Dr. J. Letterman, former Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, is one of the candidates for Coroner of San Francisco.

Bullion receipts from the California and Nevada mines aggregate, for the past week $769,000. Receipts at Oregon and British Columbia for the same time, $367,000.

The general trade is weak and moderately fair, with no speculative movement. Groceries are most active, and there is a good [illegible]. Dry goods dull. Mining stocks weak and show a marked decline, though prospects are not unfavorable.

SUMMER SPORTS.

Races at Youngstown, Ohio—Programme of Friday and Saturday.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, August 31.

The attendance [illegible] yesterday and to-day was very large—estimated at about seven thousand persons. Four heats of trotting races were run yesterday afternoon. Grey Eagle, of Youngstown, won the first heat; time, 2:3[illegible]. Yankee Sam, of Cleveland, won the second and third heats; time, 2:3[illegible] and 2:3[illegible]. [illegible] Bull, of Pittsburgh, won the fourth heat; time, 2:31½.

To-day the races closed [illegible] was continued from yesterday. One trotting race [illegible] of Pittsburgh, won the sixth [illegible] Ben Hover [illegible]. Time: 2:3[illegible] and 2:31[illegible]. [illegible] was distanced in the seventh, and Yankee Sam [illegible] Red Rover and Coldwater Billy were [illegible] till the home stretch, when their sulkies clashed, and Grey Eagle, of Youngstown, distanced them, and won the race in 2:31[illegible].

[illegible] of the Horse Fair at Rockford, [illegible] The Exhibition Financially a Failure—Dramatic.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, Ill., August 31.

The heavy rain which fell last night and continued up to noon to-day, has effectually wound up the Horse Fair. The soaked condition of the ground prevented any ball playing this afternoon.

The attendance at the Fair has been comparatively meagre, although there were many [illegible] are heavy out of pocket.

Hight & Rogers' dramatic troupe have been playing during the week to good houses and will remain a few days longer. Miss Jennie Hight's benefit last night was a great [illegible].

Journalistic Game of Base Ball in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 31.—The great game of base ball between the *Herald* and the *Leader*—the *Leader* being the challenging party—was played this afternoon, and resulted in favor of the *Herald*, by a score of 58 to 30. The umpire called game on the eighth innings on account of the rain. Between 5,000 and 6,000 people were present.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sailing of General Rousseau for California—Departure of Austrian Refugees—Business of the Sub-Treasury—City Mortality—Interesting Case Connected with an Insolvent National Bank in Alabama—Reported Release of Fenian Prisoners in England.

NEW YORK, August 31.—General Rousseau and staff sailed per Arizona to-day for California.

The French war steamer Surcouf has arrived from Havana.

One hundred and forty [illegible] of Maximilian's body guard [illegible] day. They [illegible] with fifty [illegible] the foreign diplomatic [illegible]

[illegible]

Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, to-day, denied the motion made at the instance of the Receiver of the insolvent First National Bank of Selma, Ala., for a vacation of the attachment upon certain deposits of the bank here. The attachment had been obtained by the owner of certain checks drawn by the Selma bank three days after it refused the payment of a Government draft on deposit here. It is claimed that the attachment is in derogation of the [illegible] of the act creating National Banks, which provides for the winding up of insolvent concerns. The case has gone to the general term of court on an appeal.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived to-day *en route* for Canada.

The Fenian prisoners, Colonels Warren and Nagle, it is understood, have been released by the British Government.

CRIME.

A Search for Robbers of the Mexican Treasury.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Several Mexican detectives are here in search of C. M. Medi[illegible], and several others, who are reported to have robbed the Mexican Liberal Government of $300,000 in gold at the time of the capture of Maximilian. He is said to have been in Maximilian's interest. A woman who accompanied him has sailed for Europe, it is supposed, with a part of the money, but will be intercepted there by cable. Medi[illegible] and his confederates have thus far evaded the vigilance of the detectives, who, however, are confident that they are yet in the city with much of the gold.

Escape and Recapture of Convicts.

JOLIET, Ill., August 31.—Three convicts in the Penitentiary last evening, while engaged in [illegible] stone at the canal rushed upon the guard in charge, held him fast until they took his pistol and pocket-book and ran away from him, and then swimming the canal and the Desplaines river, made their escape. Pursuit was immediately made, and two of them were recaptured before [illegible] at large, but will probably be captured to-day.

An Attempt to Defraud.

NEW YORK, August 31.—John and Joseph Mooney, of Allegheny, were arrested as they were leaving for Europe to-day, charged by Mr. Rockwell, an employé of Claflin, Mellen & Co., with an attempt to defraud that firm of $3,000, the balance unpaid on a bill of goods.

FROM DES MOINES.

Progress of the Rock Island Road Completed—Court Matters—Forthcoming Baptist Convention, etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 31.

The track of the Rock Island Road was laid to the terminus in this city yesterday.

The District Court of Warren County adjourned yesterday. The regular term for Dallas County will commence on Monday next.

The annual session of the Iowa Baptist Association will be held in Indianola, September 5th, 7th, and 8th.

The injunction asked for restraining the city of Des Moines from issuing bonds [illegible] was denied by the District Court. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Wheat [illegible] to-day, the prize being $1.4[illegible] for good spring.

MEXICO.

Departure of Foreign Ambassadors—Santa Anna Still in Prison.

HAVANA, August 31.—Vera Cruz dates to the 20th are received.

The country is not approaching a [illegible]

PUGILISM.

The Bloody-Brutal Business at Cincinnati.

Great Prize Fight for the Championship Between Aaron Jones, of New York, and Mike McCoole, of St. Louis.

McCoole the Victor in Thirty-four Rounds.

Terrible Punishment of Jones.

A Full Description of the Horrible Scene.

The Events Before and After the Fight.

Immense Congregation of Rowdies from all Parts of the Country.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, August 31.

The bloody, brutal business is over, and ere the reader's eye has met these words, the headlines of this despatch will have informed him of the result. The hard and brutal battle has been fought out, the bubble of excitement has burst, and while the thousands from every part of the country, who came hither to witness the contest, have scattered, and are again hurrying homeward, the combatants are lying bruised and bloody, chafing and fretting under the pangs of defeat, or consoled for bodily anguish by the joy of victory.

PUGILISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

There was everything to make this the most intensely interesting and absorbing [illegible] that ever occurred in the New World. For a long time the practice of gaining fame and fortune in the fistic arena had been even falling into disrepute, where even before it had been and always was, and ever will be, disreputable. Since the ever memorable international fights in which Heenan was engaged, the ring had been growing less and less popular. When the Vanderbilt brought over the news of the indecisive meeting of the English and American champions, the common interest in what had been regarded as a trial of the muscle of two great nations began to droop. The disappointment which was everywhere felt and expressed at its unsatisfactory termination gave way to an almost universal feeling of apathy and indifference. And, though a momentary interest was created at the commencement that this country's champion had been pitted against the renowned and formidable successor of Sayers, it died away immediately after the fight had taken place.

A new and more momentous struggle was brewing—the battle for the maintenance of a principle and a nation's life. During the succeeding four years prize fights were forgotten, and tales of deeds of prowess in the ring were replaced by recountals of the really daring and heroic exploits on sea and land, in the strife for a nation's freedom. But the rebellion came to an end, and efforts were straightway put forth to revive the brutal and revolting spectacle afforded by the contest between man and man who, influenced by no previous feeling of mutual enmity, battling for the existence of no principle, yet consent to meet in the fierce encounter that tries strength and endurance, and even makes life itself doubtful—and [illegible] glory—that they may become [illegible] in the eyes of their countrymen, but only that they may gratify the unnatural thirst of the bloodthirsty [illegible]

[illegible] of these heroes of the Prize Ring, in [illegible] pugilist [illegible] the grave, the [illegible] from his eyes, striving [illegible] down to impotence at blindness that other life which equals his own in tenacity? But though the sporting journals [illegible] with the counts of dashing and well fought mills by "Paddy [illegible]" and "[illegible] the [illegible] Man," or other equally euphonious [illegible] aspirants to fistic renown, the [illegible] had had enough [illegible] for the time. Memories were so readily supplied by [illegible] terrible, of battle fields strewn with dead and dying, with mangled [illegible] ghastly corpses—and ears which constantly echoing the shrieks and moans of the wounded, refused to listen to the calls for renewal of gladiatorial combats.

But the war did not last forever, and its vivid recollections must cease. The interest of [illegible] communities began to be more and more aroused as they were interrupted in the midst of their pacific pursuits by the reports which reached them of ring contests again renewed. A trace of the old interest came back when the name of Collyer, the light weight champion, first sprang into notice. So that when Collyer met Barney Aaron, the English Jew, at Acquia Creek, on the morning of the 13th of June, the defeat of the former, after a fight of such obstinacy and desperate valor, worthy of a better and nobler purpose, was witnessed by a gathering of people, assembled from all quarters of the country, as large and as heterogeneous as was ever seen at any former fight of the kind on this Continent. It was mainly owing to the interest reawakened by this fight that the more immediate subject of this article, the fight between Aaron Jones and Michael McCoole, was brought about.

The truth of the matter is, that there has always existed, even since long before the days of Pollux, Castor's pugilistic brother, in the nature of certain classes of men, a desire, which can only be gratified by the sight of human blood flowing freely as water. It is only then that excitement causes the blood to course rapidly through their veins, and fire their natures with an interest that is to them [illegible] like enthusiasm [illegible] of the boxer's fist and mark its effect in the bloody welt that rises immediately after, and by the fresh gore that wells forth like a crimson fountain, that they sink to the level of the brutes, which they rival in ferocity, and give vent to their delight in yells more brutish still.

BEFORE THE FIGHT.

From St. Louis was hurled forth the bold defi of Michael McCoole, who arrogated to himself the title of pugilistic Champion of the United States on the occasion of gaining a belt which was included in the stakes won by him in a victory obtained over Bill Davis, on the 19th of last September. He issued a challenge to fight any man in the country for any amount from $1,000 to $5,000 a side. Such a challenge put forth by a Western man, and especially by one who had secured so questionable [illegible] of brute strength and endurance [illegible] of pugilistic science, appeared too audacious to be treated lightly. [illegible] it was treated [illegible] the West were willing to back [illegible] to carry out the [illegible] the principal [illegible] speedily arose in sporting circles as to who should be selected to meet the Champion of the West [illegible] the Western Giant [illegible] that Coburn did not [illegible] Aaron Jones [illegible] worthy to [illegible] to him [illegible] invitation [illegible] the [illegible] of Heenan, and who had been [illegible] looked upon as one of the [illegible] of Jones [illegible] McCoole [illegible]

[illegible] came absorbed in the progress of the affair. It was early considered that the fight, made between antagonists who were giants in size and strength, would be the most terrific that ever occurred on this side of the ocean; and, consequently, the most interesting. The details of the progress of the arrangements, the intelligence of the deposit of the stakes, and how the men were preparing for the contest, were read with avidity by lovers of pugilism everywhere. In all of the large cities the fight was the prevailing, almost the only topic of discussion, and was recurred to and dwelt upon with constantly increasing interest.

WHERE THEY TRAINED.

About three months ago, Jones, who had been living in Washington up to the time when he decided to fight McCoole, came to Cincinnati, and, immediately after signing the above articles of agreement, went into active training. The place selected was Sandy Grove, about five miles north of this city. He chose as his trainer James Cusick, the former trainer of Heenan, a gymnast of great experience. Under his care Jones kept constantly at work, reducing his immense weight and making himself as perfect, physically, as possible. During the latter [illegible] more severe training labor, which [illegible] the day of trial, and steady as [illegible] by Jerry Donovan, well known in pugilistic circles in Chicago.

McCoole began training about the same time with Jones, at the Abbey, three and a half miles from St. Louis. He did his own training principally, though during a great portion of the time his preparation was superintended by Mike Trainor and Jim Haley.

THE TRAINING

of both men has been very similar, being characterized from the start by systematic effort and hard work. In his training, however, McCoole did not ply himself with the effort and skill that has marked Jones' training. Each of the men rose at 4 o'clock in the morning and took a long walk, averaging from five to six miles an hour, and about thirty miles a day. They each underwent a great deal of running and lifting, besides performing with heavy weights, and hitting the sand bag several hours a day. Their diet was mutton chop, chicken and steak, bread and butter, prepared for their own use. They both abstained from the use of condiments and hot drinks of every kind, drinking no liquor whatever. They retired about 8½ p. m.

JONES.

Aaron Jones was born at the four-house village of Pennsylvania, ten miles from Shrewsbury, the county town of Shropshire, on the Ludlow road, in the northwest of England, March 1, 1833. He is, therefore, in his thirty-fifth year now. Londonward travelled the lad Jones in 1849, then only eleven years old, and obtained a situation as page in the mansion of the Hon. Adolphus Capel, son of Lord Essex. Here he served four years, and then went to live with Lady Gwynnett, of Morton Hall, and shortly after with Lady Wm. Blackwood, as footman, in Belgrave square. As naturally as a duck to water, Jones acquired a fancy for the "manly art." His English blood, no matter how plebian, demanded a knowledge of the "art." He was a boy of strong frame and great muscular development, and under Joe Roe and Sam Martin, experienced teachers in public rooms of London, he soon acquired considerable expertness. In 1849 he was well known in certain quarters of London as the "fighting footman," and this appellation clinging to him, made situations rather untenable.

In his fourteenth year he went back to Shropshire, and labored under the hod for a while. But the hod didn't suit him. He had been leading an easy life in London, and had formed a dislike for anything like real labor. He threw down his hod, secured backing to the amount of five sovereigns, and challenged Bob Cochrane to a catch-weight fight, hands around for a ring. Bob Cochrane was a man thirty years of age; but Jones whipped him in eleven rounds, by bringing into play the full science he had acquired in his London life. Soon after this he fought for five sovereigns, one Bill Perry, son of a wealthy farmer, whom he whipped in eighteen rounds, at Hallstutton, Shropshire. These successes Jones now regards as the greatest misfortune of his life, for they started him out on a course of professional prize-fighting. His third fight was with William Haines, a big bully, whom he whipped in five rounds—twenty minutes. He regrets having knocked out his opponent's left eye, with the fore knuckle of his right hand, in this encounter.

In his seventeenth year he went back to London and engaged as footman to the Hon. Butler Johnson, M. P., Park street, Grosvenor square. Still known as the fighting footman, he indulged in a set-to with the gloves every night, and when Mike Madden and Jack Grant fought for five hours and forty-seven minutes, he challenged Madden to put the gloves on with him. Their set-to [illegible] Butler Johnson [illegible] professional of the ring. [illegible] he fought Henry Orme, at [illegible] four pounds [illegible] seven rounds, three hours [illegible] minutes. September 24, [illegible] he whipped Bob. Wade at [illegible] in forty-three rounds in [illegible]

[illegible] was the victor in twenty-seven rounds, occupying thirty-three minutes.

His fourth mill was with Joe Coburn, which was fought on the 5th of May, 1863, at Havre de Grace, Cecil County, Maryland, for one thousand dollars a side and the championship. This was a terrific conflict of sixty-seven rounds, and lasting one hour and nineteen minutes, Coburn being an easy winner.

McCoole's fifth fight took place in Illinois, fifteen miles below Alton, on the 19th of September, 1866. Bill Davis, his opponent, was worsted in this mill. The fight was for a purse of one thousand dollars and a belt. It lasted through thirty-four rounds and thirty-four minutes. Davis was a whipped man from the start, McCoole proving more than a match for him, being a harder hitter. McCoole was much the heavier man of the two, and damaged his antagonist in fight by several occasions throughout the fight by the weight of his own person falling on him.

THEIR SCIENCE.

Jones has always [illegible] considered a very good fighter [illegible] his numerous battles gave him [illegible] skill and experience. He is a good, hitter [illegible] not a first class boxer, as he is too slow; but, in hitting, he is regarded as terrible, and equally ready with both his right and his left hand.

McCoole's forte in fighting consists in the sturdiness and force of his blows given with his right hand, which are administered with terrific earnestness and never fail to do execution where a landing is effected. He lacks in science and expertness, but in bull-dog tenacity and endurance is not surpassed by any pugilist in America.

THE DAY BEFORE THE FIGHT

all was hurry and bustle and activity. The trains of the former day had brought large numbers of sporting men from every direction, but yesterday they flocked into the city in swarms. Every train brought in large accessions, and delegates from sporting circles in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans were registered at the principal hotels. Last evening a train arrived from the East, bringing the principal pugilists of the country, among whom were Joe Coburn, Barney Aaron, Sam. Collyer, Dan Kerrigan, Jim Elliott, John C. Heenan, Charles Gallagher, Patsy Reardon, Mike Coburn, Jim Dunn, and many others, besides a host of gamblers, pickpockets and thieves.

THE ENGLISH PUGILISTS,

Bill Ryall, Tom Allen and Peter Morris, champion of the English light weights, who arrived in this country only a fortnight since, came on to witness the fight, and yesterday attracted much attention.

FROM CHICAGO

the train yesterday brought sporting men, and not a few gentlemen of respectability who came that they might gratify their curiosity in witnessing their first, and as they have since declared, their last prize fight. Among these last are four representatives of the legal profession, two doctors, six merchants, and one architect, besides an ex-police official, and a somewhat notorious ex-divine. The press is, of course, numerously represented, and correspondents are here from all the prominent journals in the country.

THE PRINCIPALS.

McCoole arrived early yesterday morning, and repaired at once to the scene of action. He passed quietly through the city, and was far away before it was known that he had been here, thereby disappointing the police, who lay in wait for him at the depot. Jones, with his trainers and backers, was visited by me yesterday at Sandy Grove. He seemed to be in splendid condition, and was in great confidence. He left his quarters for the ground at 6½ o'clock, proceeding thither in a carriage drawn by a pair of fast trotters, owned by a heavy faro dealer of this city. At 10 o'clock both combatants were between the sheets in neighboring farm-houses near the ground, dreaming of victory on the morrow.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

on Fourth street, near Vine, has been the headquarters of sporting men since their arrival. Here tickets for the ride to the ground were on sale yesterday, and presented a scene of most intense interest and excitement. Far out into the street the crowd extended, composed of faces of every character, while a large force of police was at hand to preserve order. Not only men of professional sporting pursuits were there, but gentlemen of wealth and respectability shared the common excitement, and all day long one heard of nothing but the coming fight. There were many surmises as to where it was to be fought [illegible]

the "scratch." This proceeding was viewed with much interest.

THE RING.

The ground now presented a lively sight. Imagine a grove of tall oaks which spread their branches so that the sunlight only peeped through in upon the ring in but few few spots. In the very centre of the grove lay a space of two acres, smooth, level and clear of trees. In the centre of this space stood the ring, formed of stout oaken stakes and double ropes, the upper four feet from the ground. Strongly guarded entirely around the ring, and at a place nearer than twenty feet, was the larger ring, formed of a single rope stretched from tree to tree.

THE SPECTATORS.

Outside the inner or twenty-four foot ring, ranged about in the grove, were seated representatives of the press from all the principal cities, East and West, to the number of perhaps fifty. Without the outer ring, standing eight or ten deep, were spectators, the front ranks sitting on the ground in front of the others. A number of carriages surrounded the outer ring, which were filled with people who had collected there from the neighboring country; every tree adjacent to and commanding a good view of the scene was filled, far out on its branches, with men who watched from elevated positions the progress of all these preliminaries with the deepest interest. Taken altogether there were not less than seven thousand persons assembled to witness the fight.

MORE PRELIMINARIES.

A long and tedious time was consumed in preparations, while the gathering amused itself at intervals by clapping hands or impatient shouts of "Time." A disturbance arose in the outer ring, but it was speedily quelled, with no other damage than the loss of half his nose by a man named Luanou, from St. Louis.

At one minute past nine o'clock James Cusick and Jerry Donovan, Jones' trainers, entered the ring. These were immediately followed by Sherman Thurston and Dennis O'Brien, McCoole's seconds. Dad Ryan was elected McCoole's umpire, while Jack Looney performed a similar office for Jones. Rufus Hunt, of New Orleans, was chosen referee. Mr. Hunt, being informed of his election, advanced to the centre of the ring, and amid deep silence, spoke as follows: "I have been chosen by the unanimous consent of both parties referee of this fight. I intend to see that the best man wins, according to the best of my judgment. [Great applause.]

McCullough, of New York, was chosen time keeper.

BETTING.

There now ensued more clapping of hands. Considerable money was wagered, Jones being generally the favorite, though no odds were offered. Offers of fifty to forty on the first blood for Jones met with no takers.

THE MEN AT HAND.

After every one had begun to grow thoroughly tired and there were signs of approaching trouble, Jones finally made his appearance. At three minutes past ten he threw his hat into the ring, quickly following his appearance, which was the signal for loud cheering, which he acknowledged by bows and then sat down. McCoole followed at ten minutes past ten, and was greeted with such applause as showed quite plainly that he was the greatest favorite. He shook hands with Jones, with apparent cordiality, and then [illegible] the toss, chose sat down. Jones, winning the toss, chose the corner where the sun should fall directly upon McCoole. Jones had slept the night before at the house of Colonel George Elliott, about four miles south west of the scene of the fight, McCoole passing the night at Middletown, some six miles north.

Another delay was now now caused in escorting the men to their places. After these preliminaries had all been settled, the referee examined the hands of the combatants, to satisfy himself that they contained nothing hurtful, after which the men began to strip. Jones showed far better condition than his antagonist. He did not seem to have an ounce of extra flesh, and his muscles stood forth like chiselled marble. McCoole seemed the giant that he was. His frame, cast in herculean mould, indicated terrific strength, but he had a deal of fat and his muscles were soft and flabby. His breast was densely covered with thick hair [illegible] by, at the sight of which the frantic crowd [illegible] forth again and again with shouts and [illegible]. The opposing colors of the [illegible] were then fastened on the centre stake. McCoole's colors were a green field, bordered by red, white and blue, enclosing a harp [illegible] the word "McCoole" beneath [illegible]

with the exception of his left eye, which was now nearly closed. In both these rounds Jones took hard blows and went down to avoid punishment.

Twenty-first Round.—A mere repetition of the preceding round, Jones falling and exhibiting signs of great distress.

Twenty-second Round.—Jones came up very [illegible], planting a heavy blow on McCoole's nose, but soon went down. Time, fifteen seconds.

Twenty-third Round.—Jones again struck McCoole's damaged eye, quite closing it, and drawing blood afresh, but immediately slipped down. Time, nineteen seconds.

Twenty-fourth Round.—They went for each other with a rush, Jones getting in first on McCoole's closed eye, but immediately receiving McCoole's right on his mouth, and getting his lip cut frightfully. He again fell. Time, twelve seconds.

Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Rounds.—These rounds were like the preceding ones. In each McCoole was hit very lightly, while Jones, receiving hard blows, slipped down to escape McCoole, who followed close with his right.

Twenty-ninth Round.—McCoole, advancing close to Jones, struck hard on his breast. They closed, and Jones was sent against the ropes. Returning, McCoole met him with his right, giving a frightful blow against Jones' ribs, which sounded like beating a hollow box, and knocking him clear through the ropes. When Jones was picked up, he looked almost gone. His face became deadly pale, his head drooped feebly forward, while his arms hung listlessly by his side. The mark of the blow was immediately visible in a great purple welt that rapidly commenced swelling. It now became evident that this was the decisive blow. McCoole, as had been feared, had sent in his great right arm with all his power, and the result of the battle was henceforth certain. Time, twenty seconds.

Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Rounds.—Jones, almost gone, still came manfully up to the scratch at the call of time. Though he was for a time unable to do anything, he at last succeeded in getting down with light punishment.

Thirty-third Round.—Jones gathered all his remaining strength and struck McCoole a crushing blow over his heart, and then fell. Time, ten seconds.

Thirty-fourth Round.—The effect of McCoole's blow in the twenty-ninth round now began to tell on Jones, who vomited forth blood on being carried to his corner. At the call of time Jones rose up and waited for McCoole, who came straight up and struck him with terrific force between his eyes. The blow opened a great gash, from which blood spouted forth, forming a pool on the ground beside the fallen pugilist, who had sunk beneath the blow as though he had been struck by a falling wall. Jones was knocked out of time.

THE END OF THIS TERRIBLE BUSINESS AT LAST.

McCoole's right in the twenty-ninth round, and again in the last round, had done the work for Jones, and he lay prostrate and powerless as an infant. He was still insensible when time was called, and remained so until 15 minutes afterwards.

A FREE FIGHT.

As soon as the result was known, the crowd rushed into the ring and a free fight ensued. Clubs and knives were flying about everywhere; men were knocked down; not a few were bruised severely; one man was badly cut about his head; and matters were fast assuming a very serious phase, when the cry was raised that the train was about to start, which caused the mob to scatter like wild fire. Thus in a few moments the ground was deserted save by the combatants. McCoole shook the hand of his unconscious antagonist, and then with his friends embarked on the train on the way back to Cincinnati.

THE CONTESTANTS AFTER THE FRAY.

All bruised and weak as he was, McCoole went through the train and succeeded in raising a handsome collection for Jones' benefit. Jones was attended by a physician, who finally brought him to his senses. It was learned that two ribs had been broken, and that the blow received by him had caused a severe shock to his brain. A little while later he was placed on a hand-car, conveyed to Hamilton, where he now lies—a sorry, wretched, miserable, aching wreck.

The fight lasted just twenty-eight minutes, and was one of the most rapidly fought battles that ever occurred in the ring. So was the most brutal and disgusting.

ACCOUNTS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 31.—As usual on Saturday the market was [illegible] [illegible]

Teas, Coffee, &c.

CUT THIS OUT!

TEAS! COFFEE! SPICES!

We have just received a fresh supply of PURE NEW CROP TEAS, which we offer to the trade, hotel keepers, and the public, at [illegible] the lowest [illegible] All orders solicited, and carefully and promptly filled. Green and Roasted Coffees always on hand. Choicest Coffees at various prices, from [illegible] to [illegible] per pound. Fresh every day. Also on hand, the [illegible] assortment of Pure Spices in the West. All goods guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Send for a Price List.

Great Eastern Tea Co.

Depot at 77 West Madison-st, Chicago.

Fencing Academy.

THE CHICAGO FENCING ACADEMY.

We are informed that the Chicago Fencing Academy, established in January last, [illegible] corner Madison, Room No. [illegible], has already formed some very skilful amateurs in the art of self-defence and wage-character fencing. The system of teaching is very simple, [illegible] by Prof. A. de Pelgrom, of Paris, late Cavalry Instructor, Army of the Potomac, by Special Order, [illegible] Champion of United States, and acknowledged one of the most graceful and accomplished [illegible] [illegible] Louis [illegible] of Chicago, Champion of the Northwest, [illegible] America, Mr. Louis Fressont, of Paris, known [illegible] as the greatest [illegible] has been engaged by the Academy for the winter season. The [illegible] will commence on the 15th [illegible] The Academy will be open every evening from 7 to 9 P. M., to all parties wishing to become members, and all information can be obtained from the manager. CHARLES E. [illegible]

Trusses.

Radical Cure of

RUPTURE!

MESSRS. MARSH & CO.: Please send me a Truss as per measure. It gives me pleasure to state that Radical Cures have been effected in every case in my care for many years by the application of your Truss.

Yours truly, JOHN T. LEWIS, M. D.

Carrollton, Ky., Feb. 8, 1867.

Dr. S. N. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, and all other kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory [illegible] Bandages, [illegible] for Spinal Curvature, Club Feet, Bow Legs, and all other Physical Deformities, made and applied by [illegible] at the Radical Cure Truss Offices of MARSH & CO., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES, & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

Clothing.

FALL OPENING.

NEW STYLES.

Having [illegible] our extensive Tailoring Establishment, we will, on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible], open an elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

For men's wear, which, as usual, we are prepared to make to order in our well known fashionable and [illegible] style. [illegible]

Lost.

DOG LOST.

From 320 Wabash-av., Friday morning, a

Small-sized Pointer Dog,

Nearly white. Had on Leather Collar. [illegible] returned [illegible]

WILL BE LIBERALLY REWARDED.

Commission Merchants.

BOWEN & GOODALE,

Commission Merchants

FOR

Receiving, Grading, Storing and Selling Wool.

27 and 29 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

Cooking Ranges.

THE BOSTON COOKING RANGE,

Only Twenty-five Dollars,

[illegible]

Photographs.

A [illegible] MUST FADE [illegible]

Business Cards.

CHAS. A. KERFOOT,

SADDLES [illegible] HARNESS

Manufacturer and Dealer in

[illegible] RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

Financial.

Money to Loan,

On City Real Estate. [illegible]

General Notices.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the St. George's Society will be held at St. George's Hall, [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867, at [illegible] o'clock. Members are respectfully invited to attend. [illegible] Secretary.

ATTENTION, BATTERY A, C. L. A.—There will be a regular meeting MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867, at the Armory, to make arrangements for the Grand Artillery Prize Competition [illegible]

NOTICE.

County Court of Cook County.

The September Term of the County Court of Cook County will commence Monday, September [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock p. m. EDWARD [illegible] Clerk of County Court.

NOTICE.—The tax-payers of South [illegible] Town [illegible]

CHASE & TIFFANY,

Grain [illegible]

Educational.

SELECT SCHOOL

55 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.

Miss [illegible] MORGAN [illegible] their classes on Monday, September [illegible].

A SELECT SCHOOL—Of 20 little girls [illegible]

MADAME L. PRUNIER RAINER,

(From Paris) TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, 72 [illegible]

CHICAGO ACADEMY,

316 Wabash-av.

A private School for pupils of both sexes [illegible]

Quackenbos Collegiate School,

[illegible]

GRAHAM SEMINARY,

384 Michigan-av., corner Twelfth-st.,

Will Reopen Monday, Sept. 2.

Circulars may be obtained [illegible]

SUSAN P. WOOD, Principal.

Lake Steamers.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS.

FARE REDUCED!

The splendid new side-wheel steamer

NORTHWEST,

CAPT. [illegible] WILKINS,

Leaves DETROIT on Excursion Trips to Lake Superior, MONDAY Evening, Sept. 2nd.

Passage at reduced rates from Chicago to Lake Superior and return, can be secured at my office, below Market Bridge. A. E. GOODRICH.

N. T. CO.

NORTHERN

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

For Oswego, Cape Vincent, and Ogdensburgh, calling at Glen Arbor, Mackinac, Detroit and Cleveland. The new and first-class Screw Steamer

CITY OF BOSTON, E. Chapman, Master,

Will leave their dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., MONDAY EVENING, September 2d, at [illegible] o'clock. Passengers ticketed to Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in New England and New York. Freight subject to one transshipment only and forwarded with dispatch. Steamers of this line leave regularly Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at [illegible] p. m.

JOHN H. GREEN, Gen. Pass. Agent. N. J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

Proposals.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Room 12, No. [illegible] LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., Aug. [illegible], 1867.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until [illegible] September [illegible], 1867, for furnishing the following Stores for the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army [illegible]

[illegible]

IMPROVEMENT OF THE

Des Moines Rapids

[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received [illegible]

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., August [illegible], 1867.

Large Sale of Public Property.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune:

Daily delivered in the city (per week)......$ [illegible]
" " " (per quarter)...... [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers (per annum, payable in advance)...... 12.00
Tri-Weekly, (per annum, payable in advance)...... 6.00
Weekly, (per annum, payable in advance)...... 2.00

☞ Fractional parts of the year at the same rates.

☞ Persons remitting and ordering five or more copies of either the Tri-Weekly or Weekly editions, may retain ten per cent of the subscription price as a commission.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly, or Daily. Also, give your PRESENT and future address.

☞ Money, by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1867.

IMPEACHMENT.

Whether Andrew Johnson has been guilty of an offence for which he may be impeached or not, there is one objection interposed against such a proceeding, to which we hope the American people will never submit. The Constitution provides:

"The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

In the celebrated case of Judge Chase, impeached and tried in 1805, he and his counsel took the ground that no civil officer of the United States was impeachable, except "for treason, bribery, corruption, or some "high crime or misdemeanor, consisting in "some act done or omitted, in violation of "law, forbidding or commanding it," and that "no civil officer of the United States "can be impeached, except for some "offence, for which he may be indicted "at law." We understand that there are those who at this day believe with Judge Chase, and who contend as he did that the terms used by the Constitution require that to give jurisdiction in an impeachment, the crime must be a statutory one, and, necessarily, an offence against the statutes of the United States. This is founded upon the assumption that as there is no common law in national criminal matters, there can be no high crime or misdemeanor, save those defined by statute.

The statutes of the United States provide for the punishment of a variety of offences against the property of the United States and the property and persons of individuals. But the criminal code has a very limited application. Unless in the cases of revenue and other frauds upon the Government, the criminal statutes of the United States apply only to offences in the District of Columbia, on the high seas, and in the forts, arsenals, dockyards, and other buildings of the United States.

The fundamental error in this doctrine is in the assumption that impeachment is a criminal proceeding against a public offender, when, in fact, it is merely an inquisition into the moral fitness of a public officer for the important trust reposed in him by the nation. If he be found unfit to hold that trust he is to be displaced, and he is, if it be thought necessary, to be disfranchised for the future; but that he is subjected to a personal trial upon a criminal charge, is refuted by the fact that he may, if his offence be an indictable one, be tried and punished by the courts of law. He cannot be placed twice in jeopardy, which would be the case if the impeachment trial was a criminal proceeding. An impeachment is nothing more than a political proceeding to try the moral fitness of the party for an official trust. The official character of the accused alone gives jurisdiction in such cases, and that jurisdiction terminates with that official character. Impeachment cannot reach beyond the official existence of the officer, and it is solely an inquiry as to the moral fitness of the accused for an official position.

Impeachment may be for any cause of misconduct, official or personal, affecting the character of the accused and his fitness as a custodian of public interests. It is a means by which the people, as a political body, can rid themselves of a moral leper who may have become part of their Government. The leprosy may be a misfortune; it may not be a statutory crime or misdemeanor; but it is not the less dangerous to the life and health of the nation. Impeachment will lie for any statutory offence whereof the party may be accused, but is not confined to such cases. Nor is it necessary to prove the case with that technical precision that is necessary in the trial of an indictment before the courts. Aaron Burr was acquitted upon his trial at Richmond, but had his offences been committed and he impeached while Vice President, would any Senator have hesitated to have convicted and deposed him?

Impeachment is not a proceeding originating with our constitution. It is of very old date. Resort must be had to the common law for the meaning of the terms. In a constitutional government it is one of the most important protections of the people against official turpitude. It is the alternative for revolution against the crimes and usurpation of grasping officials. It is the only shield the people have from an usurping or corrupt Judiciary, and the only means of ridding the nation of a criminal Executive. It is the sword that hangs above all public officers reminding them of their responsibility.

There have been but few cases of impeachment in this country, and but two convictions. The Senate never refused to take jurisdiction because the accusation was not of a statutory offence. The acquittals were in every case because the evidence failed to satisfy the required number of the guilt of the accused. In a majority of impeachments in England the offences were those for which there has been, and can be no statutory provisions. Judge Story, in his commentaries upon the Constitution, well says:

"There are many offences, purely political, which have been held to be within the reach of parliamentary impeachment, not one of which is in the slightest manner alluded to in our statute books. And, indeed, political offences are of so various and complex a character, so utterly incapable of being defined, or classified, that the task of positive legislation would be impracticable, if it were not almost absurd to attempt it. * * Resort, then, must be had either to parliamentary practice and the common law, in order to ascertain what are high crimes and misdemeanors; or the whole subject must be left to the arbitrary discretion of the Senate for the time being."

After repudiating the latter alternative, the learned commentator proceeds:

"The only safe guide in such cases must be the common law, which is the guardian at once of private rights and public liberties. And however much it may fall in with the political theories of certain statesmen and jurists to deny the existence of a common law belonging to and applicable to the nation in ordinary cases, no one has as yet been bold enough to assert that the power of impeachment is limited to offences positively defined in the statute book of the Union as impeachable high crimes and misdemeanors."

Impeachment is a Parliamentary proceeding warranted by the Constitution. Each House has the power from the Constitution, to punish "disorderly behavior," and, under that power, to punish "contempts" of its authority. There is no statutory definition of contempts of the House of Representatives, yet the Supreme Court has sustained the authority of the House in punishing as contempts such acts as by long established parliamentary law and practice have been treated as such. The same reasoning will apply to impeachments, which is a parliamentary inquisition, warranted by the Constitution, as to the moral fitness and character of a public officer to have the public interests in his control. [illegible] official unworthiness [illegible] determined by the [illegible] defined definition of [illegible] misdemeanor [illegible]

ion confers the franchise on every married man who keeps house; and we shall be surprised if it does not add a million of householders to the constituencies, heretofore excluded. There are in the Island of Great Britain nearly five millions of adult males; and certainly more than half of them are included within the various provisions of the act. It almost inaugurates universal suffrage, and places it wholly within the power of the Radical party to abolish all class privileges of the aristocracy, divorce the church from the State, repeal the laws of primogeniture and entail and thus secure a subdivision of the landed estates among the people, and to establish the American system of equal representative districts and vote by ballot. In short, after January, 1869, the Republican party of England will have the Tories as firmly by the throat as the Republicans of America have the Copper-rebels by the wind pipe. Revolutions never go backwards, and our English radical friends will never stop until they have secured all the rights and principles enjoyed by their brethren in America.

MARRIAGE AND FREE LOVE IN AMERICA.

Professor Newman, of England, has written a letter in favor of the passage of an act of Parliament which shall declare that no woman shall lose her legal status or any of her rights over her property by marriage. The Professor is moved to demand the enactment of such a law by a fear that unless such a concession is made to the women of England, they will adopt the doctrine of "free love," and that social corruption, springing up in the highest class of society, will spread through all its lower ranks, until marital fidelity will become almost unknown. Professor Newman ought to understand the dangers to English society better than we, and we shall not attempt to contradict him so far as his comments relate to his own countrywomen. But he has no right to assert, as he does, on the pretended authority of well-informed Americans, that the evils he apprehends in his own country *already exist in the United States*, or that if they are not fully realized as yet, are certain to be, unless all that is sought in the "Woman's Rights" movement is conceded to the female sex. "They threaten, in fact," he says, "if the "marriage laws are not relaxed, *to give up* "*the marriage relation altogether*, as men did "once in Rome." The Roman patricians, annoyed by the independence with which the law invested their wives, took to subwives instead, until it became difficult to find legitimate families competent by birth to fill the great pontifical offices. Marriage as understood in our time became an almost unknown institution in the Roman world in spite of coercive legislation intended to remedy the crying evil. The Professor gravely assures his readers "from private information," that this is about to be reversed in the United States; that the wives instead of the husbands are about to revolt against the restraints of marriage laws. His American informers have told him they had in vain tried to dissuade and convince ladies who have adopted the free love doctrine; that in some cities of the North even in pure hearted circles, uninfluenced by religious fanaticism, "the essential *injustice* "of the marriage laws is driving women to "a defiance of them. A high minded lady "is pleased at the advances of a lover, and "consents to be his, provided the marriage "be wholly illegal, because (says she) 'I "have no idea of any union but that of "equality.'" These extracts will give the reader an idea of the statements on which the Professor founds his comments — statements remarkable for their want of either truth or probability. We are told, oddly enough, that the danger in the United States is increased by an unexpected revolt among the emancipated slaves who have never known marriage. It is found that the men are willing to marry, but the women are not, because marriage involves a surrender of their rights. This statement is doubtless founded on the assertion of a newspaper correspondent that has gone the rounds of the press, to the effect that in certain cases on the Sea Islands in South Carolina, freed women had refused legitimate marriage because of the brutal treatment to which it would subject them. Under the system of slavery there was no such institution as the marriage of slaves known to the laws. It is the unanimous testimony of the agents of the Freedman's Bureau, the teachers of negro schools and of Northern missionaries, that since emancipation gave them the lawful right to marry, they have very generally availed themselves of the privilege.

Prof. Newman fears that the evils of American society, as painted by himself, will extend to England. The London *Spectator*, which comments on the Professor's letter, expresses the same fear, and exhibits a want of correct information almost equal to that of the Professor himself, in accepting his statements as true without question. A very moderate exercise of the reflective powers would have told the Professor and his commentator that whatever may be the defects of existing laws in relation to married women, the right to a legal marriage is the one right which they cannot forsake without sinking to unfathomed depths of misery. To abandon that right is to go back to the condition in which our Savior found them, when the Pharisees asked him if it were lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause. Women are not such fools that they do not understand this. If Professor Newman has a wife, he ought to know it.

The *Spectator* goes on to remark that the ideas set forth by Professor Newman are evidently making progress in America. It finds evidence of this in the alterations gradually making in State laws, "which all tend," it says "either to relax the obligation of marriage, as in Illinois, where divorce is as free as in Suabia; or to diminish the inequality of husband and wife, as in New York, where every woman stands in the position of an English Queen Consort, and is, in fact, as to her property, as independent as her husband. It is also shown by the increasing opinion in favor of female voting, *now established in Kansas, (sic.)* and by the tolerance granted to the free love movement, which, though repudiated by the immense majority of Americans, is *not abhorred* as it would be in Great Britain."

Although the *Spectator* argues against the Professor's proposed law, its statements are as erroneous as his. There are five legal causes for which divorces may be granted in Illinois; adultery, desertion, extreme and repeated cruelty, habitual drunkenness and conviction for felony or infamous crimes. If divorces are granted without the proper proof of the existence of one of these causes, it is through the mal-administration of the law. If they are obtained through collusion, fraud or perjury, it is the crime of the parties, and not the fault of the law.

The property laws of New York are not more liberal in regard to the separate property of the wife than those of many other States. In Illinois there is an absolute equality between husband and wife in this respect, the latter having the full and positive control of her own. These laws are not the result of passion or immorality; they were enacted many years ago, and were the result of the growing opinion that justice to women demanded them. They have often proved a protection against spendthrift husbands, and have saved many women and children from want. It remained for the *Spectator* to discover in them evidence of a system unfavorable to purity in the domestic relations.

Comparisons are odious; nevertheless we cannot allow the *Spectator's* statement that free love is less abhorred in this country than in Great Britain, to pass unchallenged. [illegible] purity among both men and [illegible] general in this country than [illegible] on the globe—that [illegible] toleration for marital [illegible] England or any nation [illegible]

which we noticed recently, showed that the rebellion had reduced the white voting population of the State of Alabama fully twenty-eight per cent; but even that startling fact, telling how destructive the war had been to the lives of the Southern soldiers, did not present so vivid a picture of the terrible evils inflicted on the South by the rebellion, as does this direct appeal from thirty women, who tell us they must starve unless fed by charity, and that their children are crying for bread.

☞ The Sawgrinders' Union of Sheffield, England, have held a meeting to consider the propriety of expelling the assassins, Broadhead and Crookes. Instead of expelling them or denouncing the murders and other crimes of which those scoundrels are confessedly guilty, the Sawgrinders' Union adopted a series of resolutions extolling Broadhead and Crookes as martyrs to a just cause. "We, therefore," they say, "considering "well our present position, decline to dis"grace ourselves as cowards by deserting the "men who have taken upon themselves the "task of *risking their lives and their liberties* for "what they believed to be the good of the in"stitution." When a man lies in wait with an air-gun to shoot a fellow-workman in the back—when he drops a can of gunpowder down a chimney to explode and blow up a sleeping family—he is deemed by the Sawgrinders' Union to be risking his life and his liberty for the good of the institution!

The London *Daily News*, the representative journal of liberal ideas in England, and the enlightened defender of the working classes, commenting on this atrocious development, says: "Of all the heathens to "whom we send missionaries, none more "need to be converted than these Union "Sawgrinders. Living in the bosom of a "Christian society, they are a set of Thugs. "Nobody has ever painted them blacker "than they have now painted themselves. "They have made their own position, and it "is their own fault that henceforth they "must be shunned like lepers by all who "are not as depraved and reprobate as "themselves."

☞ A triangular contest is going on in the political field of California, which may possibly result in the election of the Democratic nominee for Governor. The three candidates for that office are George C. Gorham (regular Republican), Caleb T. Fay, (independent Republican), and Henry H. Haight, (Democrat). It is alleged that Gorham, though politically unobjectionable, is a corruptionist and a lobby vulture of the worst species. The San Francisco *Bulletin* and the Sacramento *Union*, the two most widely circulated journals in the State, repudiate him and give their support to Mr. Fay. The party which favors the re-election of Mr. Conness to the United States Senate supports Gorham. Conness is aptly described by the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* as a "coarse, passionate, egotistical man, modelled in appearance and character after Pancks, the 'steam-tug' agent in Dickens' Little Dorrit." As a Senator he belongs to the "chattering" school, being always on his feet and aiming to have the last word on every question. But there is no accusation against his moral character.

It is unfortunate that there should be a probability of the election of a Copperhead as Governor of California, but we should esteem that calamity preferable to the election of a corruptionist. If the *Bulletin* and the *Union* believe that the charges against Gorham are true, they are perfectly right in refusing to support him. If knaves are nominated for high office by the Republican party, its defeat is only a question of time. Republican papers can do the party no greater service than to render the election of such nominees impossible.

☞ A few days since the Chicago *Times* gave currency to a report that Senator Grimes, of Iowa, had declined to make political speeches in that State this fall, assigning as a reason that if he were to enter the canvass he would find himself "at issue with his party on account of his free trade views." The Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, a protectionist paper published at Mr. Grimes' place of residence, characterizes the report as false and absurd.

Of the eight members of Congress, in Senate and House, from the State of Iowa, including Mr. Grimes, seven voted against an increase of the tariff, at the two sessions in which the subject was agitated, and one voted for it. Mr. Grimes is therefore in entire harmony with his party on this question. Mr. Grimes long since announced that he should not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate. If anything could induce him to change his mind in this behalf it would probably be an attempt to ostracise him for voting against a scheme to rob his constituents of sundry millions of dollars. If he should be dragooned in this manner into the contest for the Senatorship two years hence, the chances are ten to one that he would be re-elected [illegible] than he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has "left his mark" on the most corrupt and shameless lobby that ever gathered about the national capitol.

After the publication of the Stanbery "Opinion" and its endorsement by Johnson whereby the Reconstruction act was nullified, there arose a universal call for the assembling of Congress, and in response to that demand every Republican member hurried to the capitol to be on hand at roll call. A supplemental act was passed which it was thought was so plain Stanbery could not pick a flaw in it, and so mandatory that Johnson would not dare to impede its action. But Congress had hardly adjourned before the apostate commenced striking down the high officers who had signalized their zeal and fidelity in the execution of the reconstruction laws. Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles are stricken. The ax is suspended over Pope and Howard. Seward and Randall are marked for decapitation because they do not cordially endorse and loudly applaud the infamous and lawless course his accidency is pursuing.

As loud and unanimous a popular demand upon Congress to impeach and remove the pro-slavery, treacherous wretch is now being made as was the call in July for the passage of the Supplemental Bill. The people have put off the *dernier resort* to the last degree of endurance; but they have now crossed the rubicon, and out the villain must go.

☞ On Saturday three or four thousand [illegible] assembled at a railway station in Butler County, Ohio, to witness a prize fight between Aaron Jones and Mike McCool. On the thirty-fourth round Jones was "knocked out of time," and was borne away by his seconds with two of his ribs broken, and, according to one account, with his forehead fractured. It is to be hoped that his wounds may prove mortal, and that his antagonist may be hanged for murder, and all the seconds, umpires, referees, bottle holders and other professionals sent to the Penitentiary. An example of this kind is needed.

☞ The *Times* thinks that "the Greenville tailor is ahead of the Galena tanner." It used to boast that Beauregard, Pillow, Floyd, Polk, Joe Johnson, Pemberton, Bragg, Hardee, Hood, Hill, Longstreet and Lee were all superior to Grant, but somehow it turned out that Grant "tanned" every one of their hides. And, instead of the Greenville tailor "sewing up" the Galena tanner, he will find himself "skinned alive" and his hide thoroughly tanned before Grant is done with him.

☞ The Boston *Advertiser* remarks with much force: "In spite of the painful im"pression which General Grant's accession "to the War Office undoubtedly produced "in the minds of many Republicans, the "presence of that officer in that Depart"ment is to-day one of the few grounds for "hope and confidence in the present condi"tion of affairs at Washington."

☞ General Grant has issued an order [illegible] commanders of the Southern mili[illegible]

SARATOGA.

Pre-Raphaelite Views of Life at the Springs.

Fashion in Delirium at a Modern Tophet.

Peculiar People at a Peculiar Place.

Penitential Devotions at the Mineral Springs.

Some of the Horrors of Saratoga Vividly Portrayed.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., August 27.

A MODERN TOPHET.

I don't wish you any harm, my dear TRIBUNE, but were you my worst enemy, instead of desiring you to write a book, I should take a fiendish delight in wishing you condemned to live in this modern Tophet for three hot months. If at the end of that time you did not die of an unhappy mixture of starvation and ennui, or did not drown yourself in mineral water, it would be proof positive of your being fearfully and wonderfully made—a *homo natura*, incapable of human feeling. That people should be attracted here by the races, or by the springs, is comprehensible; but that healthy men and women, with no equine proclivities, should deliberately visit Saratoga for pleasure, passeth all understanding. Where the pleasure comes in is a mystery.

A PRE-RAPHAELITE VIEW OF SARATOGA.

Situated in the middle of a vast plain—once the basin of the Hudson before it grew dissatisfied with being a lake and broke from its moorings to plunge headlong in search of the ocean—Saratoga is stale, flat and unprofitable. Having endowed it with mineral waters, Nature concluded it had done enough, and so left Saratoga destitute of everything else. There is neither scenery nor views in the vicinity of the village—a dead, dry level is all that the eye can feed upon—and the drives are about as uninteresting as they well can be. Moreover, the walks, besides being sandy and dusty, are very indifferent. Saratoga is country minus the beauties of nature; it is city with fashion, dancing, flirting, bowling, billiards, pistol-shooting, drinking and gambling left in and business left out. To those who take no pleasure in such rural sports, it is an elephant. You don't know what to do with it.

A SOUL-STIRRING SPECTACLE.

To the visitor Saratoga consists of one long street, called Broadway, where all business and pleasure are concentrated within the limits of a mile. Composed of shambling buildings, overhung with large trees, with here and there an awful gap made by that favorite element of this watering place—fire—it offers little entertainment to man or beast, notwithstanding that every other house is a hotel, a boarding or a lodging house. But though hotels are many in quantity, their quality can illy stand the test of trial, and, if you cannot succeed in obtaining permission to live in your trunks, in a corridor of the Clarendon or Union Hotel, you had better beat a masterly retreat before experiencing the horrors of [illegible] tempered with undulating straw be[illegible]. Of these two hotels the Clarendon is [illegible] preferable, being smaller, cooler, quie[illegible], and, consequently, attracting a bet[illegible] class of guests. The Union, now that it harbors fifteen hundred human beings, is Pandemonium on a holiday. Its pia[illegible], parlors, corridors and grounds [illegible] roll over with humanity, and its front [illegible] is a sight to behold. Ex[illegible] omnibuses and hacks crowd the street [illegible] quarrel and swear; the every conceiv[illegible] [illegible] is filled with men in [illegible] and all ready t[illegible] attitude, all talking horse [illegible] cation; trunks [illegible] on the slightest provo[illegible] Vallambrosa, [illegible] as plenty as the leaves of [illegible] and [illegible] you may come to an un[illegible] ease. Men, [illegible] one of them with great [illegible] in A[illegible] men and children, as thick [illegible] the sight [illegible] and about as pleasant [illegible] jority of [illegible] the balcony [illegible] higher than [illegible] heels [illegible] lectable sight. Indeed, it is a de[illegible] judge since [illegible] down Broadway and men's boots [illegible] steadily at the soles of [illegible] angle of ninety de[illegible] grees. The [illegible] has made such an indelible [illegible] upon my mind as to have evolved [illegible] out of my inner [illegible]

That you [illegible] of the wonderful effect of mineral water on the brain I put it to you:

Why are the [illegible] Saratoga *spiritually inclined?*

Of course you give it up.

Because *their soles are elevated on high!*

Apropos, as I am up in soles let me add that there is just as much difference in them as there is in faces, and after deeper contemplation I propose to write an essay on a subject that ought to penetrate to the uttermost parts of every uncontaminated American's boots.

UNION HOTEL.

But to return to the Union. While an organ-grinder with an irascible chattering monkey plays the doleful song of "Love not" opposite the reception rooms, by way of warning to the flirtatious men and women within, a party of wandering Spanish minstrels play upon harps that never even "Once thro' Tara's Hall," and wail out Spanish canzonets with a perseverance that strikes one dumb. Between these two extremes an army of bootblacks disports, and the inspiring chorus of "shine yer boots, mister?" blends harmoniously with the [illegible]. Many a benevolent gentleman hearkens to the chorus, and, accepting its polite invitation, [illegible] as he contemplates his own polished understanding. In the midst of all this fugue-like harmony, an omnibus passes by, filled with the red men of the forest, dressed in nice, dirty, theatrical tights and adorned with sufficient red paint to keep all the Saratoga belles in bloom for an entire season. It needed but a war-whoop to make the scene perfect, and lo! the poor Indian bursts upon the scene.

Pandemonium without, Union Hotel is equally demoniacal within, and Dante's inscription on the entrance to the Inferno, "*Lasciate ogni speranza O voi che entrate*," might well be written over the front door. In all probability your room is a sky parlor, quite large enough for you without your trunk, or your trunk without you. After a violent struggle to make two things occupy the same space at the same time, you compromise by sitting on your trunk and making your toilette in it. Your bed has the mumps very badly, and the sheets—well, perhaps they are just from the laundry; but if so, Mr. Leland ought to dismiss his washerwomen. The basin of water goes about half way round, and if you are wild enough to ask for more, you may sit like patience on a bed-post and be your own *waiter*. There is exactly enough water for towel, and this reflection ought to satisfy the most fastidious. Besides, there is the consoling thought that although the external application of water be frowned down, you can drown yourself internally with perfect impunity.

If you desire anything to eat, you won't get it. Going on the principle of the old hymn, that

"Man needs but little here below,"

the proprietor cuts his marketing according to his faith. C. H. Webb declares that the iron spring has produced such a wonderful effect on Mr. Leland's powers of digestion as to have enabled him to eat his own spring chickens without any unfortunate results! [illegible] leads me to conclude that Mr. [illegible] ideally, as, judging from [illegible] dimensions, I should say [illegible] the brook trout with [illegible] his hungry guests [illegible] will never be the [illegible] put into the wrong [illegible] written "im[illegible] point [illegible]," said Smith to

would not be satisfied were he presented with the clothes and a two-dollar bill. The boy remained obdurate and the bill was paid.

NEW STYLE.

After this cruel unveiling of the whited sepulchre, would you have me tell you of The Fashion? How can I write about what is not? Saratoga is not what it once was. A few years ago the *creme de la creme* of New York, Philadelphia and Southern society met here and gave a tone to the life which to-day is sadly wanting. Now the cream is all skimmed milk of poor quality, and manners and dress are a moving spectacle. The parlors of the hotels are crowded with specimens of your kind that you gaze upon curiously as you would upon wild animals, and with about as much desire to approach them. The balls are, to say the least, miscellaneous. Sublimely indifferent to etiquette, everybody dresses as he or she pleases, and he frequently pleases to appear in full racing costume, sometimes disregarding the public prejudice in favor of clean linen. The usual amount of latitudinal flirtation goes on, and gossip makes merry at the expense of its victims, but there are no belles worth looking at a second time, no beaux worth a thought, nor toilettes worth mentioning, and no turnouts worth a dash of the pen. Where, then, is The Fashion? Echo answers in Europe, Newport, and at comfortable country seats, where English is spoken, where good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both. The American passion for living in caravansaries is gradually cooling, and there is little doubt that in the course of time we may emulate the English in a love of the country.

THE SPRINGS.

Eating being a lost art here—save at the club house—visitors seek to fill up an abhorred vacuum by perpetual drinking. Humanity being very like sheep, it is quite sufficient to see invalids partake of the mineral springs for everybody else to follow their example, thoroughly regardless of consequences. In Europe no sane person dreams of drinking mineral water without the advice of competent physicians. Here they are swallowed with an abandon that is truly refreshing. Entirely ignorant of their constituent parts, people flit from one spring to another until you see them "swelling visibly before your very eyes," and yet they drink until each one becomes a vast water power.

CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

Were John Leech dropped down alive in Saratoga he would find no such field for caricature as the vicinity of Congress Spring between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. Custom exacts—and who denies her sway?—that the morning toilette should be succeeded by an internal ablution of Congress water; hence at the hour specified all heads are turned in one direction. After running the gauntlet of the boot blacks, who gaze fondly at doubtful polish; of the gentleman who advises you to try your weight; of the blind Indian who looks unutterable things, and of the blind woman who maunders on the accordeon, you arrive at the spring to find it surrounded by three circles of men and brothers all waiting their turn, and all gazing with hungry eyes at the evolutions of the "dipping boys." As two boys are employed to wait upon two hundred people at the same time, you can readily imagine the [illegible] of the attendance. Meekly accepting the situation you take and make observations on the show about you. You behold a menagerie, many of the animals being wild and many foreign. Lavater would not be delighted with the physiognomies, nor would Fowler and Wells experience gratification in manipulating their craniums. Perhaps if I should say that most of the men look like "hard" characters, and most of the women like "afreets," I should speak more truth than is proper for a watering-place correspondence. Therefore consider this confession made entirely for your private ear. Manners are conspicuous by their absence; likewise style. You begin to feel somewhat [illegible] to Walt Whitman when he speaks of himself as "a Kosmos one of the roughs." Ladies and gentlemen are as scarce as roses in December, and if you do see one occasionally, you feel as though you had discovered a long lost brother. You hear your own language spoken with variations, while Spanish is also frequent, and the gutturals of Yawcob abound. German Jews are everywhere. Not content with infesting Boston, they spill over into Saratoga, and keep the sacred precincts of Chatham street ever before the eye.

Ah! a breach is made in the solid columns of imbibers, and charging at the point of your elbow you succeed in obtaining a position in the front row. Then comes the tug of war, for now the grab game begins. Whoever has the longest arm and the least regard for other people's feelings is the best fellow. Wedged in between two grave parties in broadcloth, I can't quite decide in my own mind whether [illegible] (the one from the other), but being admonished by a newly-erected sign that "pickpockets are about," I assume, for the sake of security, that they are the former, and wildly clutch my pocket with one hand, while the other lies in readiness to seize the water as it flies. Dip, dip, dip! the tumblered trident submerges and emerges, rushes to and fro, but never lingers near, or, if it does, is appropriated by a fat party and a young girl with an imposing chignon. Yesterday morning I saw them dispose of eight glasses apiece—two quarts each. Even then they retired reluctantly, only suspending hostilities on account of the approach of breakfast. Why the band on the grounds did not play the appropriate song of "I'm afloat," seemed strange to me. It may be, however, that the band is more intimately acquainted with a correct analysis of the spring than are men of less brass, and consider Chopin's Funeral March much better suited to the occasion, as I notice that this doleful composition is a favorite *piece de resistance*. Thieves in one's pockets and dead marches in one's ears are quite exhilarating in their effect on one's spirits, particularly early in the morning when the mind is open to new impressions.

It is really charming to see how the dipping boys ignore my presence. I might as well be an invisible prince for all the attention I receive. Yet a group of jolly priests—why are Catholic priests almost invariably stout parties?—who are not half as good-looking as I am, are supplied with glass after glass. They drink, and they drink, and they drink, with an expression of face which seems to say:

"Cursed be he who first cries hold, enough."

Nevertheless they do hold enough; aye, more than enough.

A sporting gentleman, in a stunning red neck-tie, wedges himself between me and a supposed light-fingered individual, murmuring audibly, shutting one eye the while, "*I* know how to fix 'em!" Suiting the action to the word, he waved a fraction of United States currency in the air and uttering the cabalistic word "greenbacks," brings a dripping boy to his cents, (or sense, whichever you please.) It is astonishing to see the *change* which comes o'er the spirit of his dream, and how quickly a change of base is effected. While under the influence of currency the dripping boy regarded our vicinity with a favorable eye, and following up the advantage gained at the expense of the sporting gentleman by another at my own, I contrive to secure my two glasses, though not without a combat with a lady in a blue dress, pink bonnet, green kid gloves and red shawl, who has very serious designs on my tumblers and who, not being able to obtain possession of their contents, revenges herself by putting her fingers in them. There was a time when I should have shrunk from such a seasoning, but that was before I had visited Saratoga. Here I have been so forcibly reminded that all is of the earth earthy, that "dust thou art to dust returnest" is written of the soul, that a little more or less dirt makes no particular difference; consequently I cheerfully imbibe Congress water highly tinctured with green kid gloves.

After going through this pleasant performance it is *en regle* to walk once round the Congress Spring grounds prior to returning home for breakfast. After breakfast you visit the Washington Spring, which sparkles like champagne, and is pungent with carbonic acid gas. Here you linger lovingly, and wish your throat were a mile and a quarter long. About noon you patronize the Empire Spring and before dinner you return to the Washington. In the [illegible] you devote your energies to Selt[illegible] [illegible] Rock, and while driving in the [illegible] Excelsior water, the [illegible]'s half beyond

its business is that of general utility, six days' amusement giving way to one day to religion, while billiard tables take possession of the basement. The opera house seats about fifteen hundred, and if not "a thing of beauty," is quite passable. To be sure the hangings of the private boxes are yellow and green, whereas blue is the dominating color of the galleries; the effect is incongruous, but as Saratoga acquaints the eye with strange combinations, it would be exceedingly improper in the opera house to be a model of good taste. It is as light and airy as Saratoga conversation, and this virtue covers a multitude of sins. Entering the opera house, I sat down to await the beginning of divine service. At that moment two men and a small boy constituted the congregation. A muscular gentleman, that looked as though he had come to Saratoga for the races, walked about with a small valise, and gave orders to a man on the stage, who brought forth from the "wings" the prompter's desk, which was converted into a temporary pulpit, and then re-appeared with red hands, a la Lady Macbeth, as though he had been tampering with theatrical paint pots, where, in the murders foul. Several gentlemen walked in and sat down with their hats on. I was prepared to see their boots go over the railings, but for some unaccountable reason this feat was not performed. Young men engaged in the all-absorbing occupation of smoking, appeared at the door, and between the puffs gazed around and about them, retreating after curiosity had been gratified. Children with and without nurses playfully meandered through the house and amused themselves by tearing up and down stairs. Finally after one hundred persons had made their appearance and sat down as [illegible] they intended to remain, the muscular gentleman with the valise, who turned out to be a Universalist clergyman, began the services by reading a [illegible] accompaniment of creaking boots, the [illegible] furnished on this occasion. Reading from the Scriptures was diversified by the game of hide and seek performed by Young America in the gallery, and by the whistling of boys outside. What the sermon was about is not quite definite in my mind, the music of those sweet little cherubs that sat up aloft absorbing all the attention that was left unemployed by boots. Finally the clerical gentleman inquired whether somebody would not administer a sedative to the cherubs, whereupon somebody arose, and, after making *more* noise than the cherubs themselves, succeeded in capturing a delinquent, whom he carried out in his arms. Silence once more reigning, the clergyman proceeded to dilate upon his text: "Be sure your sin will be found out." Not being afraid of any such discovery, a youth pranced into a private box, and proceeded to read a programme of the races. Altogether the services were most unique, and far exceeded my expectations. Evidently there is much in a name; the place makes religion, and not [illegible] the place. Saratoga knows little reverence for anything, human or divine.

On the whole, don't you agree with me that Saratoga is a delusion and a snare; that Sir William Johnson was a maniac for having made it fashionable, and that when taken in large doses it is not much better than the State's Prison? K. F.

LITERATURE.

Notices of New Publications.

FIRST HISTORICAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY. From the French of Athanase Coquerel, the Younger. By E. P. EVANS, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in the University of Michigan. Boston: W. V. Spencer, 203 Washington street. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Price $1.25. 1867.

The eloquent Protestant divines, both father and son, who have made such a determined onset against French skepticism and French Catholic superstition, are already known to thousands of Americans who have visited their chapels in Paris, and this pleasant and instructive work will introduce them to thousands of others, who may never see them personally or listen to their ministrations. The work in question is a study upon the origin of different Christianities, and on their transformations during the first centuries of their existence. The principal topics treated are the Christianity of Jesus Christ, Judaical and Hellenistic Christianity, the Christianity of the Apostles, of the first Fathers of the Church, of the first Heretics and of Constantine. All of these systems of religion are examined from the standpoint of historical truth and this is really the undercurrent of the book—to discover what is truth and what is fiction in religion and religious dogmas.

The world is passing through a religious crisis, silent in its manifestations, but none the less mighty in its results. The day of physical influence in religious changes is passing away. The sword is no longer the arbiter. The pen and the spoken Word are the instruments which, quietly [illegible], accomplish religious revolutions. We are entering upon an era of investigation, and men to-day are thinking and deciding for themselves rather than through priests and prelates. This must be the inevitable tendency of the rapid spread of education. Individual energy and individual thought are the great springs of modern action and the impetus of modern progress, and this individual leaven is working in the world. To the short seeing it may seem that all religions are breaking up; that the floodgates are being loosed, and that a stream of infidelity and Pantheism, or, worse than that, atheism, is about to deluge the land. This is a narrow view of the great mental struggle. This, or that peculiar religious system or dogma, outward form of worship or particular church establishment, may be carried away, but in the end men's minds will arrive at truth. Religion cannot cease to exist because religion is truth. Fictitious forms and false dogmas may and should perish, because they only obstruct the clear view of the great central truth. We may as well deny religion as to try to close our eyes to this universal and inevitable crisis, to the fact that all forms of religion must be tried in the crucible of investigation, and to the inevitable results that some forms must perish utterly, some emerge with loss and some with gain.

The book before us is one of the evidences of this great crisis—the grasping out for exact historical truth, by a man of deep piety, scholarly research and elegant diction. He goes back to the very fountain head of religion, and traces it in all its forms from age to age without pedantry or technicality, but in a plain, concise, religious manner. His knowledge is only excelled by his religious fervor and courage. He stands emphatically alone, surrounded by the infidelity of French thought and the frivolity of French life, battling for truth. He will have the sympathies of thousands in the New World in his struggle.

A ROMANCE OF THE REPUBLIC. By L. MARIA CHILD. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1867.

Slavery is the groundwork of Mrs. Child's romance. Mrs. Stowe produced Uncle Tom's Cabin when the North was just awakening to a realizing sense of the enormities of that institution, based upon the monstrous theory that human and Divine laws justified capital in owning labor. The irresistible disturbance of the relations between freedom and slavery, which was to eventuate in the War of the Rebellion, had already commenced. Earnest men and women in the North were beginning to discuss the moral aspects of the system. The agitation was working in Congress, and Northern legislators were devising means to promote its further growth, and Southern legislators were threatening and intimidating and cracking their whips over Northern doughfaces. The agitation got into the church and divided congregations. There was no other prominent question before the country, and the country was therefore ripe for Mrs. Stowe's book, and its sale was unprecedented in the history of publishing. Mrs. Child's book is "after the fact." She is dealing with a dead subject. Slavery has passed away, and we are now in the chaos of reconstruction. It is questionable, therefore, whether the book will attain the circulation which Mrs. Child's literary reputation should insure for it. She has for many years been an ardent and zealous laborer in the anti-slavery ranks and in all philanthropic movements, and her romance has been written from the [illegible] of motives, but we are now passing swiftly from event to event, in our progress to the higher destinies of the Republic. The old things have passed away and men hardly give a thought to the old systems which prevailed before the war, partly because they are busied in restoring the disturbed relations of trade and commerce [illegible] new and more im[illegible]

with unheard-of brutality. The Countess was stripped almost naked, tied to a bench in front of the military barracks, and whipped unmercifully by three Croats, in presence of a large crowd of jeering soldiers. The young lady was almost crazy with shame and indignation at this infamous outrage, and the speedy death of her husband, an officer in the Sardinian army, brought about her death a few months after the horrible scene in front of the barracks of Verona. She left a young son, two years of age. When the boy grew up, and heard of the cruel fate of his mother, he made a solemn vow to avenge her. A few weeks ago he repaired to Baron Prangen's country-seat and struck him several times in the face, in presence of a number of witnesses, for the purpose of compelling him to challenge him. The challenge was sent, and the young Italian had the choice of weapons. He chose Turkish sabres, in the use of which he had, by long practice, acquired particular skill. When the duel took place, the Italian told the Austrian who he was, attacked him furiously with the formidable sabre, and hacked him almost to pieces. The authorities only heard of the horrible affair after all was over.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Woman, Books and Music.

Some Remarks for Sheeza Bricque—Woman a Good Thing—The Adulterated and Unadulterated Woman—Woman with a Mission—Why Women are Adulterated—Philosophical and Social Causes—A Bad Look for Olive Plants—New Books—The Operatic Campaign—Off for the Hub.

CHICAGO, August 31, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The Woman question is my topic to-day. In your last Sunday's issue, under the singularly appropriate caption of "A Dish of Hash," you published some remarks from one "Sheeza Bricque," directed to me. I waded through the column and a half of introduction, and finally managed to get the [illegible] in the last paragraph.

And I hardly [illegible] wading.

I make "Sheeza Bricque" the type of womanhood, and proceed to my defence.

Woman in the abstract is a good thing, unless she has a mission.

I cannot conceive of a more frightful thing than a woman with a mission.

And, *per contra*, an unadulterated woman without a mission is a blessed thing.

More than that, important. I cannot for the life of me imagine what I should have done had it not been for a woman. Mr. Chadband says to little Jo.: "It is a blessed thing to be a human boy." I probably should not have enjoyed that blessing had it not been for woman.

Now, in this respect, Sheeza Bricque, who evidently has a mission, is wrong when she says I have soured on the sex.

Nero wished all humankind had but a single neck, that he might cut off the collective head at one blow.

I wish that all womankind, Sheeza Bricque excepted, had but a single neck, that I might take them all in my embrace at once.

If there is any acidity in that, sweetness would be dangerous.

Therefore my primal position is that I regard woman as [illegible] an important thing, Sheeza Bricque excepted—provided that she has not a mission.

If woman is unadulterated!

An unadulterated woman is the genuine article—A. No. 1, warranted—a woman made of blood, bone and muscle and common sense—and nothing else.

A woman absolutely free from rouge, email, slate pencils, lily white, arsenic, belladonna, pearl, horse hair, cotton, plumpers, India rubber and nonsense, and absolutely free from missions! Such a woman is the most perfect thing in creation.

And blessed is the man who gets one for a wife.

And the man who gets one of the conglomerations might just as well have married a drug or dry goods store.

And the man who gets a woman with a mission—who expends her time in making jackets for the natives of Madagascar, corresponding with the Secretary of the Foreign Colonization Society in regard to the cultivation of chicory in the Bermudas, and the adaptation of the negro to that business, who has inky fingers and dirty petticoats, who delivers lectures on universal suffrage, and who has to set herself right in the Bungtown *Clarion*, and who does all these things at the cost of muddy coffee, burned beefsteaks and buttonless shirts—that man is invariably a miserable, insignificant devil, who either hangs himself on a tree or gradually dries away to the condition of About's "Man with the Broken Ear."

Now, mark me, Sheeza Bricque, I do not set down adulteration as a blame. I only object to it from my individual position.

On philosophical grounds, it is hardly to be expected that woman should be natural. Auerbach, in his noble book, "On the Heights," which every man and woman should be compelled to read, attributes wo[illegible] to solitude in Nature to the [illegible] ture. Adam was first created and was alone with the great Mother.

But there is another reason of a social nature why woman should have a tendency to make herself unnatural, and that is because man is naturally an Ass—a point which I have developed before.

If—for sake of argument—there were no men, women would be perfectly natural. All the appurtenances of the drug store, the dry goods store, and the modiste, which woman employs to beautify (!) herself are put on to captivate man, and nine men out of ten are asses enough to prefer white lead and carmine to Nature's red and white, and nonsense and frivolity to nature.

In an audience of twenty men, a woman, decollete and painted an inch thick, with a bust made to order, will captivate nineteen, and leave only one to admire a real flesh and blood woman, who conceals her charms.

You may take the most intellectual man in the country. Let him marry, and the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that he will marry a doll, utterly incapable of being a sympathizer with him.

The reason for this is to be found in the natural history of the Ass. Socrates, Shakspeare, Albert Durer, Bonaparte, Dickens, Bulwer, and a host of others, were asses of this description.

On the other hand, take an unadulterated woman, a woman of nature and common sense, who does not strive to win a man by her physical charms or by her false pretences of dress, but by her sterling sense and by the eternal fitness of things, and the chances are all in her favor of going to the limbo of old maids.

A nice sort of woman, you see, but then there is no get up to her, no style!

Such will be her epitaph, unless she happens to meet with a man who isn't an ass.

And the man who isn't an ass is as uncommon as the woman who isn't an adulteration.

But I suppose men find their compensation in providing for one of these adulterations, dressing them and showing their good points, just as they do in their 2:40 horses. What they want in a woman is what they want in a horse—style and gait—and they get them and pay for them.

It is for this reason, Sheeza Bricque, that I do not blame you. I only object to you from my individual position.

You are not my style.

Now, I might go on, Sheeza, and say a great many very unpleasant things about the olive plants which sometimes grow up in the houses of the adulterated women. As a rule, olive plants are going out of fashion. They do not see the force of Mr. Chadband's remark that it is a blessed thing to be a human boy; but accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and by and bye an olive plant makes its appearance, rooted in nothing, with slender, wispy stalk, sickly leaves and no blossoms. It usually dies in its second or third year. If it lives, it is of no more importance or beauty than the burdock on the road-side.

I might say much on this subject, but I won't, for I comfort myself that, with the growing aversion to children, on the part of adulterated women, the race may at some time die out.

From an aesthetic point of view, as something fearfully and wonderfully made, the adulterated woman might, therefore, do, but for woman as woman, Sheeza Bricque excepted, she might not do.

The best books out or in press since my last are: "A Memoir of Dr. Wayland," by his son; "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis; "Tiger Lilies," by Prof. Lanier; "Sound," by Prof. Tyndall; "Wanderings of a Naturalist in India," by A. Leith Adams; "Italy, Naples and Rome," by H. Taine; "New Poems," by Matthew Arnold; "John Heyward's Works," and "All the Works of John J. Taylor, the Water Poet," by the Spencer Society; "Ch[illegible] Characters," by Edward [illegible] [illegible]mestication, by the Principles of Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Inter-breeding, and Selection," by Charles Darwin; "The Huguenots," by Samuel Smiles; "Life and Explorations in Brazil," by Professor Agassiz; "A new story of American Life and Adventure," by George Catlin.

The opening notes of the coming fall musical season are beginning to be heard in all directions, and promise a feast of good things. Maretzek's campaign is nearly arranged. His two seasons will be of forty nights each. His company is a very large one, including seven prima donnas, four tenors, two baritones, one primo buffo and two bassos. He loses Miss Kellogg but gains Parepa-Rosa and Peralta. He retains Ronconi, Bellini, Antonucci, Baragli, Testa, Miss Hauck, Mad. Natali Testa, and Mlle. Ronconi. Among his new singers are Mad. Kapp Young, a dramatic soprano; Mrs. Jenny Kempton, an American contralto; Signor Anastasi, of Grau's ill-fated troupe; Signor Pancani, a robust tenor; Signor Paolo Medini, a young Italian basso, and Signor Orlandini, baritone, late of Grau's troupe. Among the new operas in his repertoire are: Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet;" Mercadante's "Leonora;" De Ferrari's "Pipelè;" Verdi's "Don Carlos;" and Cagnoni's "Don Bucefalo." His revivals will be Bellini's "Romeo and Juliet;" Donizetti's "Belisario;" Meyerbeer's "Prophet;" Rossini's "Othello;" and Donizetti's "Maria de Rohan." His season commences September 23.

Grau's attraction for the season will be Ristori, and her *Repertoire* will consist of "Mary Stuart," "Elizabeth," "Marie Antoinette," "Joan of Arc," "Beatrice di Cenci," "Myrrha," and "Norma." As "Marie Antoinette" will be the feature of the season, I append the following enumeration of the scenes:

PROLOGUE.—Grand gallery of Versailles, with view of gardens in front illuminated.

FIRST ACT.—Second Scene—Dressing room of Marie Antoinette (Trianon) illuminated. Third Scene—The large saloon at Versailles opening on the grand terrace.

SECOND ACT.—First Scene—The park of the Chateau St. Cloud, fountains and pavilion of the [illegible]. Second Scene—Grand Cabinet in the Tuileries.

THIRD ACT.—First Scene—Grand hall near the Legislative Assembly, Chamber of Deputies. Second Scene—Terrace and gardens of the Tuileries.

FOURTH ACT.—First Scene—The King's chamber in the tower of the Temple. [illegible] the Temple. The dining room of the royal [illegible].

FIFTH ACT.—First Scene—Marie Antoinette's chamber, with the bed of the Dauphin, &c.

EPILOGUE.—The Conciergerie.

Strakosch has not fully made out his troupe, but has made a splendid beginning by securing the magnificent La Grange and Brignoli. La Grange arrives in America in the early part of November.

Bateman opens his Offenbach season at the French theatre, September 24th, in "The Duchess of Gerolstein."

The *Round Table* gives Mr. Maretzek a piece of its mind as follows:

"Mr. Maretzek's troupe last season was essentially cheap, good, and catchpenny. [illegible] a third-rate troupe [illegible] In scarcely any department [illegible] ought to have been. No manager can possibly continue to give opera [illegible] Mr. Maretzek recently gave [illegible] profitable he may find it at the time, without losing public confidence and being put down in the rank with charlatans. There happened to be last winter and spring an intense opera hunger, and the Academy was steadily well filled. Those interested may, notwithstanding, depend that no such prosperity can be kept up hereafter upon such a grossly defective basis."

And this is the troupe which we very nearly had inflicted upon us last fall. The cholera did at least one valuable [illegible] sparing us that.

[illegible] will regret to learn that I am about to visit the centre of the universe, and when next you hear from me, Mr. Editor, you will hear from me in the land of codfish, Boston common, temperance, and tomcods. Revolving around the hub I shall send you many things for your instruction and edification. Should I not appear in my customary corner, therefore, on next Sunday morning, my congregation may know that I am peregrinating, but on the Sunday following, D. V., I shall resume my philosophical observations on men, women and things as seen in Boston.

I shall call upon Aurelia, who is experiencing the delights of the honeymoon in the Hub, and it is possible I may prevail upon her to write you some of her observations.

In the meantime, pitying the *pauvres diables* who have to stay at home, I am off to the salt breezes and wish them and you good-bye, Sheeza Bricque excepted.

Au revoir, PEREGRINE PICKLE.

The Chapel of Two Saints.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I.

In a famous Irish city
Stands a chapel snug and small;
Some old penitent's oblation,
With a double dedication,
"To St. Peter and St. Paul."

II.

To a saint so stoutly guarded
What of evil could befall?
When was ever plan completer
Without robbery of Peter,
Paying thus his due to Paul?

III.

There it was I saw a lady,
Very round and ripe and tall;
Surely never face was sweeter
Than she turned upon St. Peter,
After bowing to St. Paul.

IV.

Long and ardently [illegible] her—
[illegible] yet their Master—
But my [illegible] ideal!
[illegible] was real
Flesh and blood, and they were plaster!

V.

Good St. Anthony was tempted,
Though a friend old divine,
(Showing saints are only human)
But he never saw a woman
Half so beautiful as mine!

VI.

Pardon then my bad behavior,
(Thus upon the [illegible] I call)
As if you were in my case,
And were asking special grace
Of St. Peter and St. Paul!

For Girls who "Chew Gum."

A great many American girls have acquired the particularly disagreeable habit of chewing gum. Perhaps they would like to know how gum is made.

The greatest gum-manufacturing establishment is said to be at Podunk, Mass.; and the fame of their gum (and the gum itself) is in the mouth of all the world. One of the employes of that establishment, who has become thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of the manufacture of the gum, was recently discharged from the establishment, and has since divulged the process by which these quids, which young Americans masticate with such velocity and apparent satisfaction, are made. The gum is made of certain parts of gum arabic, gum tragacanth, a small quantity of resin, and fat. The fat used is not lard, that being too expensive, but it is a substance expressed from the dead hogs, cats, dogs and other animals found on the commons of the city. This is not the worst of it. After the various ingredients are melted in a huge kettle, a certain kind of alkali is put in for the purpose of whitening the gum. This alkali is the same that is used by dyers with indigo to give a deep and permanent blue to flannels.

Whom First We Love.

Whom first we love you know we seldom wed;
Time rules us all. And life, indeed, is not
The thing we planned it out ere hope was dead;
And then we women cannot choose our lot.

Much must be borne which is hard to bear;
Much given away which it were sweet to keep.
God help us all! who need, indeed, His care;
And yet I know the Shepherd loves His sheep.

My little boy begins to babble now
Upon my knee his earliest infant prayer;
He has his father's eager eyes, I know,
And they say, too, his mother's sunny hair.

But when he sleeps and smiles upon my knee,
I can feel his light breath come and go,
I think of one—Heaven help and pity me!
Who loved me, and whom I loved, long ago.

Who might have been—ah, what I dare not think.
We are all changed. God judges for us best.
God help us do our duty, and not shrink,
And trust in Heaven for the rest.

But blame us women not, if some appear
Too cold at times, and some too gay and light;
Some griefs gnaw deep; some woes are hard to bear
Who knows the past? And who can judge us right?

Ah, were we judged by what we might have been,
And not by what we are—too apt to fall!
My little child—he sleeps and smiles between
These thoughts and me. In Heaven we shall know all.

The New Rifle of the Inventor of the Needle-Gun.

[From the Erfurth Gazette, August 14.]

M. de Dreyse has invented a new rifle which throws grenades, or explosive bullets, and which is shortly to be tried at Spandau. It is a breech-loader, on the system of the needle gun, and sends the missiles to a great distance, and with extraordinary effect. Its indirect fire against fixed, covered targets is affirmed to produce most surprising results. The grenade, when filled and ready for use, is perfectly safe in the pocket, and so delicate in its construction that, once it leaves the muzzle of the rifle, it will burst in passing through even a sheet of paper. On exploding the fragments produce most disastrous effects, scattering over a space of five feet by three. The rifle is light and easily handled.

Long Years Ago.

Ah! for a pretty girlish face,
Two cheeks of rosy hue,
Two laughing lips of vermeil tint,
And eyes of Heaven's blue.
[illegible]

a peculiar objection to this very odor, and had been advised, as the only means of combating it, to learn to smoke the mild cigars of the [illegible] Havana. Her apprenticeship had just begun, but her father, the Archduke Albert, having expressed his entire dislike of the unfeminine pastime, the practice was carried on in secret. The day of the fatal event, which filled all Vienna with sorrow and dismay, the Princess was standing at an open window of the Palace endeavoring to overcome her dislike of the cigar by puffing away with determined vigor, when suddenly her father appeared below the balcony and looking up to salute her as he passed, she flung the burning end of the cigar over her shoulder lest he should perceive it, and bent low down to return his salute. The cigar had fallen among the flounces of her muslin dress; the movement had created a current of air, and in an instant her dress was in flames. Court [illegible], who love to flatter their own prejudices by seeking a reasonable foundation for them, have fostered the superstitious feeling in the mind of the Empress Elizabeth with regard to the Emperor Napoleon by proving that here, again, Fate has been at work with the same intention as when she presided over Solferino and Magenta, for had not Victor Emanuel been established King of Italy by the Emperor Napoleon there had been no likelihood of the alliance with Prince Humbert, consequently no need to practice the art of smoking to overcome the wholesome prejudice experienced against it, and consequently the dreadful catastrophe would not have happened.—*Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.*

LITERATURE, ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ART.

Mr. Woolner's memorial bust of Cobden has been placed in Westminster Abbey. No sculpture in this large gathering of works of art surpasses this in interest and importance. Its execution, says a local critic, is of that supremely delicate and elaborate kind which will go far to redeem the character of modern carving in that church which has received of late, and long before has received, so many unfortunate and feeble productions. Nothing can well exceed the merit of the likeness, which is extraordinarily faithful in expressing the earnest and straightforward character of the deceased Reformer. Without a shade of affectation in design or treatment, this portrait derives dignity from truth and simplicity. It is a model for [illegible] time, [illegible] has begun a picture illustrating Cousin Whittier's "Maud Muller:"

"And the young girl mused beside the well,
Till the rain on the unraked clover fell."

A case involving the modern sense [illegible] certain French painters with regard to their [illegible] in art has lately come before one of the legal tribunals of France. It seems that one M. Lepel-Cointet, a broker, had, some time ago, become purchaser of Courbet's "Venus and Psyche," for the sum of 10,000 francs, the bargain not to be considered valid, however, unless the picture should be accepted for the Paris Exhibition and exhibited there. It was rejected by the committee, on moral grounds, as it had previously been by the committee of the *Salon des Beaux Arts* in 1864. Hereupon M. Lepel-Cointet declines to take the picture, and the painter brings him into court. A singular bit of evidence in the case goes to prove that Lepel-Cointet, nevertheless, considered himself owner of the picture. Having [illegible], as a sagacious broker should, he bargained for selling it, at a considerable advance on [illegible] price, to a wealthy Egyptian, Khalil Bey. But letters proving the bargain was not closed, [illegible] duced in evidence. No decision had [illegible] ed at the latest European dates.

Constant Mayer has lately finished a subject entitled "An Iroquois Woman"—it is a life-size, half-length picture of a [illegible] Indian woman, engaged in selling such embroidered articles of fancy work as these people manufacture. The arrangement of the blue cloth over the head gives a very picturesque character to the subject, which is evidently a faithful study from nature, and much brilliancy is imparted to the picture by the various tints of the accessories.

Among painters of the Dutch school whose works figure at the Paris Exhibition, Josef Israels, an excellent picture by whom was on view with the French and Flemish paintings exhibited in this city last winter. M. Israels has five pictures on view in Paris. One of the best of these is the *Maison des Orphelines*. It is a simple composition, representing three young girls engaged in work near a window. They are clad in the sober gray uniform of the asylum, with white kerchiefs on their necks, and the individual character of each is said to be rendered with great truth and feeling. Another picture by the same artist is highly spoken of by French critics. It is a portrait of Rabbi David, executed with a breadth of light and shade reminding of the manner of Rembrandt. M. Israels—who, by the way, is a brother of Mr. L. Israels, city editor of the *World*—has received a medal, and the decoration of the Legion of Honor, for his contributions to the Exhibition. In 1860 he received a gold medal at the Brussels Exhibition, and in 1862 was created Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

LITERARY.

The *Court Journal* says: "It is presumed the great favor the recently published 'Life of the Prince Consort' has met with will be the cause of the publication of the 'History of the Balmoral' by the Prince. It is full of interesting matter, and sufficiently learned to cause a regret that it should be lost to the world in general."

An [illegible] of promises are made by our contemporaries for M. Dumas the elder. One week we are told that he has been retained to give "Conferences" (as the French have it) in America—the next, that he is busy on yet another "Romeo and Juliet" [illegible] a translation from Shakspeare in verse.

The London *Review* remarks of the article "Shooting Niagara": "All who yet retain any respect for the genius of Mr. Carlyle have been greatly pained of late by his blatant advocacy of the worst forms of tyranny, his noisy mouthings and mumblings, his general incoherence, his idle harping on favorite words (which he seems to think do duty for ideas), and the intolerable affectation of his style. If he has anything to say which concerns us to hear, in God's name let him say it in plain English, so that we may understand what he means; but a feeble chattering of [illegible] and not very intelligible Jeremiads is respectful neither to his readers nor to his own fame."

A private letter from Paris informs us that M. Alexander Dumas is engaged on a new novel, the scene of which is laid in America, [illegible] being that of the late war. It is understood that many of the details and incidents have been furnished by the eccentric equestrienne, Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan, or whatever else the lady's name may be. Miss Menken is not without literary proclivities—of a certain order—and is reported to have kept a journal in which are amassed many remarkable occurrences, which are to be "worked up" in the new romance after M. Dumas' own incomparable manner.

A curious publication is announced as having appeared at Venice lately; the first volume of a comic novel entitled "Rossini." The author is a German—Herr Ottinger; and the translator, Herr Pink, another German, claims indulgence for any errors his work may contain. The novel is stated to be "well conceived, well written, instructive and amusing"—full of "the gallant adventures of the greatest contemporary musician, whose brilliant existence has given occasion to so many anecdotes, both interesting and curious." From the description of the Milanese journal here quoted, it would seem that the book is less a novel than a volume of personal recollections, probably wholly fictitious.

Some fifty unpublished letters of Voltaire are said to have been discovered in Belgium by M. Philarete Chasles.

M. Guizot is at present engaged, at his residence of Val Richer, upon the third volume of his "Meditations Religieuses."

Ralph Waldo Emerson will open the Parker fraternity course of lectures at Boston in October.

A curious discovery has just been made in the library of the House of Lords—viz: the original copy of the "Sealed Book of Common Prayer," which has long been missing.

MUSICAL.

Mlle. Nilsson is to sing in a new opera, "Les Bluets," by M. Cohen, before she goes to the Grand Opera to take the part of *Ophelia* in the "Hamlet" of M. A. Thomas.

Reinecke's "Konig Manfred," well known in Germany, has been produced in Wiesbaden for the first time, and succeeded well.

Mlle. Patti is on her way to Switzerland to take a short rest before making her *rentree* at the Italiens.

Offenbach's four last favorite operas have hitherto produced [illegible]fr.: "La Belle Helene" has had [illegible] representations; "Barbe Bleue," [illegible]; "La Vie Parisienne," [illegible]; and "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," [illegible].

The Italian musical journals announce that Signor Federigo Ricci is engaged on a new opera buffa, which is, probably, to be entitled "Don Chilchiotto e Sancio Pancia"; that Signora Doria has been singing in "Lucia," at the San Carlo, Naples, with Signor Castelli, a tenor from whom much may be expected; that Signor Miceli has received a commission to write an opera on the taking story of "Belshazzar's Feast"; that Signor Schira is at work on a [illegible] opera, entitled "Lea," and that Signor Boccolini is to be looked to as a rising baritone.

MM. Offenbach, Cremieux and Trefeu have signed an engagement by which they are to deliver by November an opera bouffe, "Genevieve de Brabant," in eleven tableaux, entirely remodelled from the piece which was played under this title at the Bouffes Parisiens.

In looking over the list of operas performed during the past operatic season in London it will be found to be a severe reflection on public taste that Verdi's name is found to appear eighteen times with four operas, two of which [illegible] right [illegible]; Beethoven and Cherubini only one each; Mozart only seven times, with three [illegible] pieces; Weber, five, with two lyric [illegible]; Meyerbeer five, while the remainder divided [illegible] Gounod, Flotow, Donizetti, [illegible].

The ability of [illegible] will shortly [illegible] at the Paris Opera. M. Ambroise [illegible] the two first acts of his [illegible] and is putting the [illegible] to the others.

The cause of the English Ballad gains popularity day by day, and the army of [illegible]

the hit. Of the others in New York [illegible]

[illegible]

DRAMATIC.

In New York Miss Lotta continues her fascinating exhibitions of curiously [illegible] at Wallack's—always drawing [illegible] with applause as little Nell and the [illegible] Marchioness of Dickens' charming [illegible] John Brougham's clever production.

Edwin Booth opens at Baltimore early in September. He is to play a series of engagements in the West during the present season.

"The Devil's Auction" is the title of the spectacular piece which is to be brought out at Banvard's Museum in New York, by the managers next month.

Madame Ristori is looked for about the [illegible] proximo, by the Europe from Havre.

Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" has been adapted for the English stage by Mr. [illegible] Bell. It will shortly be produced in [illegible] after it has been represented at the [illegible] and other provincial theatres. [illegible] be a most powerful and interesting [illegible]

[illegible] of the Grand Vizier's Daughter [illegible] and will be of the spectacular order, [illegible] scenery, brilliant costumes, &c. The period in which the action takes place is before the [illegible] in Turkey; and, being a faithful representation of life in the East, will call for a variety of Oriental costume, with the graceful robes of the women and all the pageantry of [illegible], including the famous Circassian dance [illegible].

The Bowery Theatre will open the [illegible] season with the burlesque of "Forty Thieves." A new stage, with a sub cellar fifty feet deep, is now being built, containing all the latest improvements for giving grand scenic effects.

In Taunton, Mass., [illegible] Jones is erecting an opera house [illegible] of the Continental Theatre, Boston, capable of seating [illegible] persons.

Mrs. Lander's engagement at the French Theatre in New York, has been attractive, notwithstanding the fact that the presence of such an actress [illegible] much out of season now as a full [illegible]. Her *Elizabeth* takes high rank in the history of the American stage, and deserves the attention of all who wish to encourage a sound, healthy drama in opposition to the pestilential rubbish that [illegible] to a large portion of the stage [illegible].

Miscellaneous Items.

Dr. Crosby, of New Haven, [illegible] invented the celebrated pin machine [illegible] turning out millions of those little inconveniences. He is now perfecting a needle machine, which turns out a perfect needle, sharp-point and drilled eye, without touch of human hand, save in tempering. The American Fish-hook Company of New Haven, of which he is President, [illegible] invention of his which draws a hundred perfect fish-hooks per minute into a pail [illegible] a coil of wire at the other.

The publication of the works of the Emperor Maximilian has obtained immense success in Austria and South Germany. The first edition of the [illegible] volumes has already disappeared from the shelves of the booksellers.

Hugh McElroy, a Montana miner, shot himself deliberately through the head with his revolver while lying in bed. A coroner's jury returned a verdict "that the deceased committed suicide, *and that he did it in self-defence.*"

Hartford has twenty-three insurance companies with an aggregate capital of [illegible].

There are 250 cheese factories in Canada, [illegible] cows, and a product of [illegible] pounds of cheese.

George Alfred Townsend writes to the New York *Tribune* the following excellent portrait of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a blatant sympathizer with secessionists during our great tribulation: "Judge of my astonishment to see a [illegible] low, swollen of belly and cheeks, with [illegible] groggy nose and chops, a viscous eye, [illegible] walk up the hotel steps and swallow toddy in the coffee-room with all the air of a Tammany sachem. This person is probably a most superficially smart politician in [illegible]. His step to power is the Irish support. [illegible] is close up to the lips, and his laughter is three pen'orth hot with sugar. His career is, [illegible] Milesian [illegible] and since the Fenians [illegible] the crocodile swallowing her young with her eyes, there has been no instance of eating up his youth like that of Thomas [illegible]. Perhaps this has been in part [illegible] with a tone of society and help perfect his own model, rather than to live in [illegible] but I feel somehow glad that Mr. McGee [illegible] Canada to the United States in a [illegible]. We have glibber adventurers than he in public, but probably no case of so [illegible] apostasy. With the sort of [illegible] South Amboy [illegible] New York [illegible]"

The proprietor of [illegible] poses to sell the hall by lottery [illegible] be given, each being a [illegible] which is valued at [illegible].

The lineal descendant of Dermot [illegible] the last Irish King, is now working [illegible] mason at buildings at Toxteth [illegible] He is known by the name [illegible] lineal representative of the [illegible] Ulster [illegible] and who gave that monarch a great [illegible] in Ireland, is a policeman in the Liverpool force. The grandson of one of the most [illegible] members of the Irish Parliament, who was only distinguished as an orator and a lyric [illegible], but also for his patriotism and opposition to the Union, is now a barman in a spirit vault [illegible] Liverpool Exchange.

A large meeting of the Saw Grinders' [illegible] was recently held at Sheffield, to take into consideration the propriety of expelling Broadhead and Crookes from the society. After a long discussion it was resolved, with two dissentients, that the meeting "refuses to make [illegible] any of the members of the Society by [illegible] them on account of their connection with outrages recently inquired into at Sheffield." It was further resolved that "we, considering our present position, decline to disgrace ourselves as cowards by deserting the men who have taken upon themselves the task of risking their lives and liberties for what they believe to be the good of the institution."

The Imperial Commission of the [illegible] Exhibition has issued a notice that [illegible] the 31st of October. [illegible] punctually observed. [illegible] will be shortly offered for sale [illegible] delivered as follows: The aquariums, shrubs, and vegetal soil on the 1st of November and the iron work of the building by [illegible] the articles are removed, and at the latest on 1st of January, 1868. A rumor which prevailed some time ago of the building being sold is [illegible] be erroneous.

The Boston papers contain accounts of a [illegible] casualty which occurred on Friday [illegible] in that city, by which a venerable lady lost her life at the hands of her own son. The occurrence took place in the family of Dr. Jesse Carter. It appears that young Carter has been unwell for some days, and that his mother had placed [illegible] for him in the chamber adjoining her own. The physician attending the young man had on Friday evening administered a preparation containing opium. During the night Mrs. Carter was alarmed at some noise down stairs, and went to her son's room to awaken him. Starting from his lethargy, half stupified by the opium, the son drew a pistol from under his pillow, and fired twice at his mother, under the belief that she was a burglar. One of the balls divided the [illegible] artery, and the unfortunate lady soon bled to death. She exclaimed: "Son, son, you did not mean it. God bless you." Crazed by the deed, the unhappy son rushed out of the house, and has not been seen since.

The London *Lancet* mentions a curious instance of deception under an operation. A woman fractured her leg by tripping over the hoops of her crinoline. She was conveyed to the [illegible] Hospital, where amputation was pronounced to be necessary. It was performed under [illegible], and as she was of a timid and nervous temperament, she was kept for forty days in ignorance of the fact that she had lost her leg.

Six months ago a Boston house sent out [illegible] hoop skirts to Japan as a venture. The Japs put a cover on them and [illegible] umbrellas.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives the [illegible] Bishop Kemper:

[illegible]

come! Don't keep the ladies waiting; besides, you'll catch your death of cold, staying in the water so long." Brad shivered, and muttered: "Oh, d—n you, you're fishing for another horn button." Soon the ladies began to grow impatient, and, unconscious of his deplorable condition, called on him to come out. 'Twas no go. Even their sweet voices failed to bring him forth. He told them he believed he'd stay there all day—salt water was his natural element—when he was in the briney fluid he felt as though he never could leave it, and hoped they'd excuse him, and return to the hotel without him. Oh, no—they wouldn't listen to such a thing. They'd never leave the beach without him. He was such pleasant company, that half the enjoyment of the ride would be lost if he was left behind. They were assisted in their entreaties by Bromley, who would occasionally put in a word of objection to going off without him. Finally, after keeping him in the water nearly an hour, "mine host" took pity on him, and had the attendant furnish him with the requisite articles, so that he could make a break to the dressing-room. Then, for the first time, the ladies became cognizant of Brad.'s love for salt water, and the joke "mine host" had played on him. Their merry and long continued laughter attested that they, too, enjoyed the fun, and no doubt will long remember the wonderful feats performed by our water hero, and the circumstances attending them. There was no wine drunk after that party returned—oh, no, not a drop.

MISCELLANY.

Where the Lazy should Go.

The Caribs retain many of their old customs, and the Mahommedan-Mormon institution of polygamy is one. This peculiar institution carries with it the inferiority of women as a necessary sequence, and the Caribs believe with Mr. Ruskin that labor is degrading, which naturally leads them to impose the greater burden upon the already degraded portion of community, the females. When a young lord of creation becomes too large to yield to the control of his mother, he takes his canoe, and hunting up a good location for a future home, proceeds to clear the trees from about an acre of ground, and by erecting a cabin, is in his own estimation and the estimation of the whole people deserving of a wife, which secured, he is relieved from further care. She attends to the garden, which produces them ample food, and also makes the scanty clothing they require, or [illegible] the gathering of sarsaparilla, which grows plentifully in the forest, and for which ready market is found in the United States—procures the means of purchasing cloth, which of course, the degraded [illegible] converts into garments. The young lord of creation is thus relieved from all labor, until such time as he shall [illegible] of his slave wife, when he again takes his canoe and hunts another situation, where he repeats the clearing and building, and when done, he chooses another wife, who takes possession of this new home, and [illegible] the labor of entertaining the husband with the first wife. When his lordship is tired again of his inactivity, this same [illegible] of clearing and home building is repeated sometimes, till one man has five or six wives upon as many estates, usually so distant one from the other, that the various wives never see each other. [illegible] the number of wives is sufficient for the [illegible] of the husband, his days of [illegible] are ended, and his life is spent in equal [illegible] with each, and he troubles not in [illegible] with the cares of the family, or for [illegible], but his days can pass in that blissful indolence, so lauded by many, [illegible] by few.

[illegible] GIRLS.—There is an essential [illegible] between a romantic and a susceptible [illegible]. A susceptible woman is one [illegible] what is called the finer feelings [illegible] nature in the highest state of [illegible]. She generally has brains, which [illegible] romantic woman has not. She cultivates [illegible] taste with the utmost assiduity, [illegible] allows it to rust for want of [illegible] or to sicken for want of care. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ulysses manufactured one [illegible] with gold [illegible] across the frame, on thongs of [illegible] stretched over one another, or on a cord. Plato speaks of bedsteads [illegible] solid silver; Athenæus describes [illegible] made of ivory and embossed with [illegible] wrought figures; and Lucian has [illegible] with Indian tortoise-shell, in gold. In [illegible] beds were stuffed [illegible] grass. According to Athenæus, [illegible] gentlemen sometimes slept on sponge. Fashionable people in [illegible] slept under coverlets of dressed [illegible] with the feathers on. Clearchus, [illegible] of a treatise on sleep, describes [illegible] a Paphian Prince in such a way [illegible] hardly keep his eyes open while [illegible] it. "Over the soft mattresses, [illegible] by a silver-footed bedstead, was [illegible] grained Sardian carpet of the [illegible] kind. A coverlet of downy [illegible] spread, and upon this was cast a counterpane of Amorginian purple [illegible] variegated with the richest purple [illegible] his head, while two soft [illegible] of pale pink gently raised his feet." [illegible] the greatest improvements introduced [illegible] the Greeks into the art of sleeping [illegible] act of undressing before going to [illegible] thing unheard of until hit upon by [illegible] inventive genius. Bed coverings were [illegible] perfumed with fragrant essences from [illegible]. Counterpanes were not only purple, but embroidered with figures of animals [illegible]. The luxury of laziness was [illegible] by Ephippus:

"How I delight
[illegible] the dainty coverlets,
[illegible] the perfume of the rose, and steeped
[illegible] of myrrh!"

[illegible] speaks of
[illegible] of purple, softer far than sleep,
[illegible] Milesian looms."—*Felton's Greece.*

RITUALISM.—Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trinity [illegible], New York, in the course of a recent [illegible] referring to Ritualism, said:

[illegible] the deep chancels were introduced, [illegible] in reading the service, was [illegible] required to face the people. Even [illegible] Trinity, there was, as part of the [illegible] of the furniture of the new church, [illegible] ordinary reading desk, just yonder [illegible] the lectern now stands, outside the [illegible]; and there the service was said [illegible] people took it as an affront if the clergyman looked anywhere but toward them [illegible] to consider. If he turned to the Lord's Table, that he did so through [illegible] for them or in derision of them; [illegible] it more important that their [illegible] should be respectful to them than [illegible] to the Lord. At length this idle [illegible] was given up, and the great reading [illegible] was removed; and the clergyman [illegible] proper place in the chancel and [illegible] prayers at the [illegible] as now. [illegible] was a time, not long ago, when the [illegible] all but unknown among us as a [illegible] of our faith and an ornament of our [illegible]. It was left to the Romanists, by [illegible] permission they enjoyed a monopoly of [illegible] still the case with other useful and [illegible] things. I can remember the day [illegible] cross on an Episcopal Church was [illegible] to be seen; the first one that I ever [illegible] such a position was on the Church of [illegible] of this city; I beheld it, and [illegible] and rejoiced secretly, as not [illegible] whether it was right or wrong. [illegible] say, there was a long and heated [illegible] in the vestry of Trinity Church, when this church was built, as to whether there should be a cross on the spire; and when the vote was taken, there was, it is said, a majority of but one in favor of the glorious old symbol as against the arrow, the pineapple, or pumpkin. It seems almost incredible; but the prejudice was terribly strong even so short a time ago."

THE MEXICAN TRAGEDY.—The Italians [illegible] singular manner of appropriating the [illegible] lately accomplished in Mexico [illegible] accept their theatrical representation [illegible] native of the current of their [illegible] a drama styled "The Death of [illegible]" now being performed at Milan [illegible] success, and explains in [illegible] historic and anecdotal [illegible] tragedy, as may be seen [illegible] with the wife of [illegible] mutually [illegible] obstacles [illegible] which separate [illegible] The Empress [illegible] becomes too annoying [illegible] under some pretext. [illegible], who is not an [illegible] husband, swears to have revenge [illegible] by imprisoning his faithless [illegible] in a cloister, and then goes to the [illegible] Queretaro, where his fortunate rival [illegible] taken refuge. "By reason of the treachery of Lopez, [illegible] Juarez is enabled to capture Maximilian, and has him shot by his soldiers under the eyes of his wife, whom he compels to witness this cruel spectacle, and who [illegible] herself in the scene, upon the body of her Imperial lover, calling the vengeance of heaven upon her husband and his country."

ABOUT SMALL FEET.—A writer in the San Francisco *Sunday Mercury* furnishes the subjoined information: "I had the pleasure of an introduction, the other evening, to a Peruvian lady of the 'upper crust,' and was [illegible] with the smallness of her [illegible] voice of rare sweetness, and—what will be decidedly interesting to my male readers—is mistress of a fortune of half a million. She visits San Francisco for the purpose of observing our manners and customs, and, perhaps, to spend a few months in one of our female seminaries. She informs me that the ladies of Lima are noted for their extremely small feet, the secret being that the infants of the female sex undergo, as a rule, amputation of the little toe of each foot. So general is the custom that many women think that five toes on each foot is a state of things peculiar to the male sex. She also informed me that a famous Peruvian surgeon is coming up to San Francisco, where he expects to reap a rich harvest. He warrants to very young ladies the tiniest and most graceful foot by means of the above named amputation and confinement to the house of only one week. A custom of this kind prevailed pretty generally in Paris some years ago, kept up by the very reprehensible complaisance of a surgeon who has acquired some reputation touching this silly mutilation. Ladies, be on the qui vive for the Peruvian surgeon!

FASHION.

Hats, Boots and Chignons.

Tinsley's (London) Magazine for September contains the following description of the prevailing styles of hats, boots and chignons which are to be worn the coming season in Paris and London:

HATS.

The latest novelty in the form of hats is that which our Siamese and Japanese visitors have brought into fashion. It is, of course, only worn with *toilettes de campagne.* It is made of some white fancy straw, and is bordered with narrow black—or indeed any color—velvet, and its more common form has three fantastic ornaments of similar velvet on top, with a tuft of flowers on one side. Occasionally a flower is fixed in the centre of these ornaments, and at other times the hat has a spike or nob in the centre of the crown, and has narrow velvet strings, which fasten with a flower beneath the chignon. One characteristic hat which is occasionally met with in the Bois, is of pork pie shape, and has the space intervening between the rim and the crown filled up with bright green moss, from out of which peep scores of tiny flowers, forming a circular floral parterre round the crown, on which a humming bird with open beak and one or two glittering insects are usually poised. Other hats are covered entirely with an even mass of peacock's or pheasant's feathers, with an aigret from out of which springs a single handsome feather on the left side, leaving not a scrap of the material of which the shape is made visible.

BOOTS.

Among the novelties in boots may be mentioned *bottines lacées*, made of kid or gros de Lyon, with their tall tops turned over *au petit col mousquetaire*, with some light, bright-colored leather, and having a gold tassel hanging from each point, and ornamented at the toes with bows of the same material as the boot itself. Other boots with tall tops—*bottines à mi-jambe*, as they are styled—are made of undressed leather, with facings of silk of the same shade of color as the robe, and are ornamented with little silk tabs, both in front and behind. *Bottines Arabiens*, of yellow leather, bordered with red silk, are worn at the *bains de mer*, as are also the boots described above, together with others of bright scarlet and violet hues. The whole have high, narrow heels, with the view we suppose of rendering them more difficult to walk upon; they are at times diamond-pointed. With the more brilliant *toilettes de campagne*, dainty looking high-heeled shoes are worn, of some gay color silk, ornamented with white beads, and relieved with a delicate black silk embroidery. The rosettes and elaborate sandals, with which they are fastened are usually of some color in striking contrast with the shoe itself. *Sabots sculptés*, tiny Cinderella glass slipper like curved wooden shoes—lined with plush with a band and bow of bright blue or rose color plush, in the centre of which is a small steel buckle across the instep—are among our last novelties for *toilettes de campagne*.

CHIGNONS.

Chignons, which are still worn rather large, are now placed right on the crown of the head; the hair at the upper part of the neck being generally either frizzled into numerous little ringlets, or else arranged to form a bunch of curls, in which case a "natte" of hair is usually disengaged from the chignon and allowed to fall loose behind; or on one side over the shoulder. The front hair is worn over the forehead, frizzed, or waved, or heaped up in curls, generally about two and a half inches in length, and tapering at the bottom, and is puffed out by means of crepes. Chignons are worn in a variety of shapes, sometimes composed of large plaits, or a number of small curls secured by an invisible net, and at others of one long curl coiled round and round, like a piece of rope. Occasionally the back hair is tied up in a bow, or made up into long horizontal curls. One peculiar way of wearing the hair is to turn it from the back of the neck towards the right side, where it is fixed in a slanting direction with a handsome comb or bow of ribbon, the ends of the hair being allowed to curl around the chignon toward the opposite side of the head. The front hair, where a chignon of this description is worn, is arranged in either puffs or curls or one long curl on each side of the head, or in a single curl, which generally falls over the left shoulder.

Among the more remarkable coiffures which we have noticed was one with the small smooth chignon placed very high, and having one long, large curl springing from the top of it and falling down the back. Above this curl was a series of long narrow curls, which inclosed it, as it were, in their midst; and over these again fell a number of ringletty curls formed of the ends of the front hair, which was of course puffed out on the forehead. One chignon we have seen resembled a snake coiled in and out of an oval hoop, the end and beginning of which—snake or hoop—[illegible] experienced Parisian coiffeur could discover; and yet this chignon, which was elegantly waved, was perfectly natural looking. Perhaps the most fashionable, as it is certainly the simplest way of dressing an abundant head of hair, is to friz it low down over the forehead; to slightly raise the chignon, the hair of which must be neither plaited or curled; and to disengage a natte of hair, either from the side or from beneath the chignon. The place where the false chignon joins the natural hair is generally marked with a piece of ribbon corresponding with the trimming of the dress, and which, passing under the chignon, is tied beneath in a bow with very long ends, or at the side with short ones. Young girls commonly wear their hair turned back and plaited behind into two long tails, which are generally fastened at the ends with ribbon of a color that harmonizes with the rest of their toilettes.

JEWELS.

Wonderful Display of French Jewelry at the Paris Exhibition.

[Paris Correspondence of the London News.]

I now turn to the French jewelry, and the exhibition of the fantastic in art. It is daring, striking, amusing and ridiculous. The designs for trifles are generally extravagant, even to childishness. Imagine a person who has made a decent approach to the years that bring the philosophic mind wearing an electric battery upon his breast by way of a breast-pin! The delighted crowd gathers about these latest achievements in extravagance.

The *badauds* will buy them, and Parisian ladies will find them *charmant.* He who delights in trinkets—in infinite varieties of inutilities—should get hither. The Parisians are not tickled with a straw, but with thistle-down; a straw would scratch them. Peer into a jeweller's window in the aristocratic Rue de la Paix, or examine the democratic jewelry in the Palais Royal; or, better still for the moment, in the Exhibition. A grinning monkey, the ace of clubs, a death's head with a pipe in the horrid jaw, a recumbent female figure lying in a shell, a jockey's hat and whip, a die, a gartered leg, a lady's boot, a bull dog's head, a race-horse, a shell, a beetle, with a crowd of hinted or plain indelicacies, are types for breast-pins. The cruel taste of the atelier and the dissecting room, cut in gold and embellished with jewels, tickles the Parisian, who loves to wear a sneer, or something *risqué* in his cravat. Death smoking a pipe! "The lean fellow who beats all conquerors," in his lively moments! A good laugh over the mystery of mysteries. Hamlet lifts the poor skull, and it bears him into the land of dreams. The clever Parisian thrusts a diadem between the fleshless gums! [illegible] Mademoiselle Theresa sings [illegible] making a scape-goat of the [illegible]. It was not he who planted a pipe in a human skull, and thrust the bit of decoration under his chin, and bid society mark how he cared about Death.

The French jewellers date back to the days when Benvenuto Cellini was named the King's goldsmith, and was installed in the little nesle. A taste for jewelry reached Paris from Italy. In the time of Francis I. and Henri II. men wore jewelry as well as women. While the men were jewelled collars, rings, and arms, the ladies, not content with diadems, necklace, and bracelets, studded their dresses with jewels until they could walk only with difficulty. Then arose generations of celebrated workers in the precious metals. In those days the stones used were colored gems—the ruby, sapphire, emerald, and pearl. The diamond did not appear in its proper place until Berquen perfected the cutting, by a mathematical arrangement of the facets, and the brilliant was produced. Now the stone was seen for the first time in all its splendor, and it took its place as the most precious, the most beautiful of precious stones. It is the most becoming of gems. It is always fashionable to wear diamonds.

The goldsmiths and jewellers of France were heavier and less graceful in the reign of Louis XIV. than in the days of Francis and Henry II. People were loaded with jewels. [illegible] diamond pin was in vogue. Cardinal Mazarin boasted the possession of twelve [illegible] which were afterwards known among the crown jewels. It was in Louis XV.'s time, however, that the manufacture of a thousand and one objects in gold, highly wrought, took firm root in Paris. It grew until the Revolution paralyzed it. In Louis XVI.'s time there was a marked improvement in goldsmiths' and jewellers' designs, based on a study of Greek models. In the days of Marie Antoinette diamonds could not be out of fashion. They were worn as aigrettes, collars and loops for dresses. When the First Napoleon came on the scene, diamonds [illegible] but set [illegible] Greek and Roman forms. Brilliants [illegible]. It was not until the [illegible] of July was installed, that the [illegible] Renaissance was revived [illegible] forth the taste of the Paris jewelers [illegible]

[illegible] worth [illegible] $4,800,000. A sprig of lilac—all in diamonds—that [illegible] and trembles; every flower bending [illegible] its stalk as in nature. Its price is $1,780 [illegible]. The ladies and uninitiated gentlemen who look at it, and delight in its sparkle, have no idea of the difficulties which had to be surmounted before this perfect ornament could be finished for a lady's hair. In order to give the stalks which hold the diamond flowers the necessary pliability—or rather the exact [illegible] and twisted into a spring. By this plan real strength is combined with seeming fragility. The spring can be taken to pieces by the turn of a little button, and worn as separate sprigs in the hair. From this exquisite sample of light artistic setting, I pass to the most chastely arranged diadem in the Renaissance style, and a second diadem, formed of seven eglantine flowers. In this exhibit there are some remarkably tasteful settings—style, Henri II. Among them is a noble emerald, weighing 141 carats, encircled with eighteen brilliants, weighing 44 carats. The humming bird, which is in M. Rouvenat's case, is of extraordinary brilliancy, and is a most successful bit of jeweller's work. It has been purchased by the Emperor. The entire exhibit of this firm deserves the close attention of the visitor who wishes to form an idea of what French jewellers can do. The bird of jewels, with its wealth of color, so dazzled the Viceroy of Egypt, that he ordered five on the spot, with a flight of twenty little jewel birds to follow. M. Lepage is M. Rouvenat's neighbor, and is worthy of his place. His jewelry is lightly and solidly mounted, and some of his designs are charming. Among the attractions of his case are a bracelet chiefly ornamented with a fine black pearl. This is the property of the Emperor. Among the prettinesses are a fuchsia setting of diamonds, and a brilliant butterfly lodged upon a wreath of diamond flowers—a trifle to hold a little lace about the throat of a Duchess.

The crowns and aigrettes of brilliants exhibited by Mellerio (of the famous Maison de Madrid, Rue de la Paix) are in high favor among connoisseurs for the skill with which the metal has been almost completely hidden. The shell diadem with the pearl drops is my favorite design. It will give great dignity to the head of the lady who may be fortunate enough to wear it. An olive necklace is a happy design—the olives being represented by black pearls. Truffles have been called the diamonds of the kitchen; olives must be henceforth appointed the pearls thereof. A parure of brilliants near at hand is interesting historically. It has five ruby pendants of great beauty that once rested upon the bosom of poor Marie Antoinette. The are now in the keeping of a nouveau riche. A monster pearl, apple shape, has been set to resemble an apple, and is shown near the Empress Catherine of Russia's famous sapphire, that weighs four hundred carats. It is now seen advantageously supported by fourteen diamonds, worth £6,000. The value of the jewel itself has been estimated at £40,000. It is the property of the Polish Count Branitzki, who inherited it from his mother, a Potemkin. Other articles of historic interest are here. The crowns for the chapel of the Director General of the Post Office hold two emeralds, which once belonged to General Bertrand, the Director's father-in-law. They were given to M. Mellerio by a Capuchin monk, a few weeks ago, to be set in this manner. Before having them set, the Capuchin had taken them to Rome to be blessed by the Pope. Another relic is a bracelet marked N., with the Imperial crown. This bracelet is the property of Madame des Michels, the daughter of Las Cases. It encloses a lock of the hair of the hero of Austerlitz, with this inscription:—"To Las Cases. Be proud of the fidelity you have shown me, and of the entire affection I bear to you.—Napoleon." These were the words with which the prisoner of St. Helena accompanied the lock of his hair—he had not many to spare, yet he could not refuse the faithful Las Cases—he who had seen such troops of unfaithful and ungrateful servants pass away from him at his fall.

FOOLISH VIRGINS.

Concerning the [illegible] of Modern Elegant Society.

[From the London Saturday Review, August 17.]

The popular idea of the training of girls of the uppermost class in this country, is perhaps the most absolutely shameless that ever existed anywhere out of Circassia or Georgia. It puts clean out of sight the notion that women are rational beings as well as animals, or that they are destined to be the companions of men who are, or ought to be, also something more than animals. It takes the mind into account only as an occasionally useful accident of body. The mind ought to be developed a little, and in such a way as to make the body more piquant and attractive. Like the candle inside a Chinese lantern, it may serve and show to advantage the pretty devices outside. But the outside is the important thing, and the inside only incidentally. Insipidity of mind is perhaps a trifle objectionable, because there are a few young men of property who dislike insipidity, and who therefore might be lost from the toils in consequence. It is a crotchet and an eccentricity in a man to desire a wife with a bright mind, but since there are such persons, it is just as well to pay a slight attention to the mind in odd moments when one is not engaged upon the more urgent business of the body. You don't know what may happen, and it is possible that the most eligible *parti* of a season may dislike the idea of taking a female idiot to wife. Still it would be absurd to change the entire system of up bringing for our girls merely because here and there a man has a distaste for a fool. The majority of men are incapable of gauging power of intellect and fineness of character. But the veriest blockhead and simpleton who ever lounged in a doorway or limped in Pall Mall can tell a fine woman when he sees her, and is probably able to find pleasure and hope in the spectacle. It is these blockheads and simpletons who thus set the mode. They fix the standard of fashionable female education. Education, or the astounding modern conception of it, means preparation of girls for the marriage market. If a girl does not get well married, it were better for her, and for her mother also, if she had never been born, or had been cast with a millstone round her neck into the sea. Whom she marries—whether a man old enough to be her father, whether a pattern of imbecility, whether a man of a notoriously debauched character—this matters not a jot. Only let him have money. This being the conception of marriage, and marriage being the aim of all sagacious up-bringing, as most men unhappily are more surely taken on their animal than on their rational side, it is perfectly natural that you should strive to bring up a worthy family of attractive young animals. And let us pause upon this. If the idea which, even at its best, would be so deplorably imperfect, were rationally carried out, still it would not be so absolutely [illegible] and debasing as it is. Physical [illegible], rightly practised, is a fine and [illegible] process in right living. If the system had for its end the rearing of really robust and healthy creatures, it would mean something. On the contrary, however, anybody who makes a tour through fashionable rooms in the season may see that, in a vast quantity of cases, the heroines of the night are just as sorrily off in bodily stigma as they are for intellectual ideas and interests. Here we again encounter the fundamental blunder, that it is only the outside about which we need concern ourselves. Let a woman be well-dressed (or judiciously dressed), have bright eyes, a whitish skin, rounded outlines and that suffices. All this a wise English mother will certainly secure, just as a wise Chinese woman will take care to have tiny feet, plucked eyebrows, and black finger nails. If you go into a nursery you will see the process already at work. The little girl, who would fain exercise her young limbs by manifold sprawlings and rushings hither and thither, and single combats with her brethren, is tricked out in ribbons and gay frocks, and bid sit still in solemn decorum. With every year of her growth this principle of attention to outside trickeries and fineries is more rigidly pursued. Less and less every year are the nerves and muscles, the restless activities of arms and legs, exercised and made to convey new vigor to the life. The blood is allowed to grow stagnant. The life of the woman, even as mere animal, becomes poor and morbid and artificial. By dint of much attention and many devices, the outside of the body is maintained comely in the eyes of people whose notions of comeliness are thoroughly artificial and sophisticated. But how can there be any health with high eating, little exercise, above all with the mind left absolutely vacant of all interests? The Belgravian mother does not even understand the miserable trade she has chosen. She is as poor a physical trainer as she is poor morally and intellectually.

The truth is that in a human being, even from the physical point of view, it is rather a dangerous thing to ignore the intellect and the emotions. Nature resents being ignored. If you do not cultivate her, she will assuredly avenge herself. If you do not get wheat out of your piece of ground, she will abundantly give you tares. And there can be no other rule expressly invented for the benefit of fashionable young women. Their moral nature, if nobody ever taught them to keep an eager eye upon it, is soon overgrown, either with flaunting poison plants, or at best with dull gray moss. The parent dreams that the daughter's mind is all swept and garnished. Lo, there are seven, or any other number of devils, that have entered in and taken possession, more or less permanent. The human creature who has never been taught to take an interest in what is right and wholesome will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, take an interest in what is wrong and unwholesome. You cannot keep minds in a state of vacuum. A girl, like anybody else, will obey the bent of the character which has been given either by the education of design or the more usual education of mere accidental experience. Everything depends, in the ordinary course of things, upon the general view of the aims and objects of life which you succeed, deliberately or by hazard, in creating. A girl is not taught that marriage has grave moral and rational purposes, itself being no more than a means. On the contrary, it is always figured in her eyes as an end, and as an end scarcely at all connected with a moral and rational companionship. It is, she fancies, the gate to some sort of paradise whose mysterious joys are not to be analyzed. She forgets that there are no such swift-coming spontaneous paradises in this world, where the future can never be anything more than the child of the present, indelibly stamped with every feature and line of its parent. This castle-building, however, is harmless. If it does not strengthen, still it does not absolutely impoverish or corrupt characters. Of some castle-building one cannot say so much. Character is assuredly corrupted by avaricious dreams of marriage as a road to material opulence and luxury. There is, indeed, no end to the debased broodings which may come to an empty and undirected mind. If the emotions and the intellect are not tended and trained, they will run to an evil and evil-propagating seed. Rooted and incurable frivolity is the best that can come of it; corruption is the worst.

People madly suppose that going to church, or giving an occasional blanket to a sick old woman, will [illegible] and whirl of the town. As if one strong set of silly interests and emotions could be effaced at will by simple change of scene, and without substitution of new interests and emotions. Excess of frivolous excitement is not repaired or undone by excess of mere blankness and nothingness. The dreariness of the virtue of the [illegible] is as noxious as the whirl of the mercenary and little virtuous period of the season. Teach young women from their childhood upwards that marriage is their single career, and it is inevitable that they should look upon every hour which is not spent in promoting [illegible] trained from life. [illegible] with wholesome excitement in one part of their existence, they are paralyzed with killing ennui in the next. If mothers would only add to their account of marriage as the end of a woman's existence—which may be right or it may not—a definition of marriage as an association with a reasonable and reflective being, they would speedily effect a revolution in the present miserable system. To the business of finding a husband a young lady would then add the not less important business of making herself a rational person, instead of a more or less tastefully decorated doll with a passion for a great deal of money. She might awaken to the fact, which would at first startle her very much no doubt, that there is a great portion of a universe outside her own circle and her own mind. This simple discovery would of itself effect a revolution that might transform her from being an insipid idiot into a tolerably rational being. As it is, the universe to her is only a collection of rich bachelors in search of wives, and of odious rivals who are contending with her for one or more of these too wary prizes. All high social aims, the broad humanizing ways of surveying life, are unknown to her, or else appear in her eyes as the worship of Mumbo Jumbo appears in the eyes of the philosopher. She thinks of nothing except her private affairs. She is indifferent to politics, to literature—in a word, to anything that requires thought. She reads novels of a kind, because novels are all about love, and love had once something to do with marriage, her own peculiar and absorbing business. Beyond this her mind does not stir. Any more positively gross state one cannot imagine. There are women who are by accident more degraded physically. [illegible], there are none more degraded, morally and intellectually, than those whose minds are constantly bent upon marriage at all cost, and with anybody, however decrepit, however silly, and however evil, who can make a settlement.

TEN FRANCS A DAY.—A curious accusation of theft was recently brought against a servant in Paris—an accusation *pour rire.* The woman was the servant of a Princess, and there were six in the establishment, the whole expense of which were ten francs a day. Some amusing details were given, and the accused naively explained this extraordinary *ménage.* The Princess, it seems, liked to eat and drink well. The case was dismissed. After this *exposé* it cannot be said that living is dear in Paris; and if it is found so by foreigners, they should look to it, remembering the case of the Princess and five others at ten franc a day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 31.

The following is Manager Ives' exhibit of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
August 26	$2,066,949.10	$163,134.61
August 27	2,066,386.57	276,489.73
August 28	1,975,624.38	[illegible]
August 29	1,967,170.96	196,501.83
August 30	2,147,914.65	250,930.99
August 31	2,049,004.25	310,275.42
Total	$12,[illegible],061.56	$1,411,753.93
Last week	10,[illegible],115.48	1,265,340.49

The week just closing has been a cheerful one in bank parlors and merchants' counting rooms. From all quarters we hear of a marked improvement in trade, and the stagnation which was so marked during the spring and summer months is fast giving way to an era of activity. Business is steadily assuming a healthy tone, and it may be safely said that the worst is now over. There is no more despondency, but on, the contrary, there is full confidence in the future. While everything points to an active and prosperous fall trade, none are sanguine enough to imagine that there will be the same rush as during war times when everything that had a commercial value, was inflicted with an era of speculation. Prices of all articles have touched the highest notch, and the tendency is towards lower values, to which all are gravitating with more or less rapidity. The consumers—both farmers and mechanics—are largely behind, owing to the more than partial failure of last year's crops, and the stagnation which characterized the commerce of the country; and these two classes, instead of launching wildly out into extensive purchases, will husband their money, and use it in liquidating their indebtedness in the way of debts, mortgages, notes, taxes, &c. The surplus will no doubt be expended in improvements, creating an increased demand for labor, and this in its turn must increase the demand for all articles of consumption. During the week our city has been visited by a large number of country buyers, some of whom bought liberally, but the majority satisfied themselves with picking up assortments for immediate wants. The near-by trade shows no disposition to purchase largely, and it is altogether probable that the large bills will be made by the traders of the Plains and the Upper Mississippi. Prices of leading staples in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., are well maintained, showing comparatively little variation from those of last week.

The receipts of grain continue liberal, showing a falling off, however, during the past three or four days. The aggregate receipts of the week show an increase over those of last week, as will be seen by the following summary:

	This week.	Last week.	Increase.
Flour, brls	43,753	33,037	10,706
Wheat, bu	760,238	641,865	118,673
Corn, bu	879,911	848,663	31,248
Oats, bu	[illegible]	791,670	17,995
Rye, bu	89,562	72,149	17,413
Barley, bu	107,131	17,420	89,711

The market values of grain have been well sustained, and in many instances higher prices have prevailed. This may be attributable to the speculative reaction which invariably follows a sharp decline or advance. Flour declined 50@75c. The following shows the daily prices during the week of a few leading articles:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reports from the growing Corn crop continue to be conflicting. In some sections—particularly in the southern parts of this State and Iowa—we hear that the Corn is parched and shrivelled in consequence of the long spell of dry weather. Elsewhere the crop is reported to be in good condition, and promises well. The copious rain which fell at an early hour this morning, continuing the greater part of the forenoon, and which we believe to have been general throughout the State, cannot fail to be of great assistance to the crop. Taking all things into consideration, [illegible] that a large number of the farmers are [illegible] croaking, and making due allowance for the damage inflicted by the recent [illegible] that the crop will be one of full average yield and quality. It must be borne in mind that the average this year is larger than last, which will make up for any deficiency that there may be. The only contingency to be dreaded is a September frost.

In the National Finances there is little to notice save the advance in gold. This is attributable to the political complications at Washington, though some writers lay it to the $60,000,000 excess of the imports over the exports for the fiscal year ending June 30. The advance in gold is probably due to both causes.

The local money market presents no new features either in tone or condition. The demand for currency to be shipped to the interior for moving the crops to market, has been quite active, and were it not that our banks received large remittances from the East nearly every day, they would not have been able to meet the drain on their vaults. The discount market has ruled very easy during the week, and at some of the institutions which do an almost purely mercantile business we hear complaints of a scarcity of first-class business paper. The demand for renewals is falling off, owing to the increase in trade, which enables borrowers to pay up largely in full. The city deposits in most of the banks show a slight increase. Notwithstanding that money is easy there is a close scrutiny on all paper offering, and none but first-class signatures find any recognition. The bank rate is 10 per cent, and we hear of no paper being done for less. In the open market the rates of interest are 1@1½ per cent.

New York Funds were again heavy, and round lots were placed between banks at 1-10 discount—mostly 15 cents. The counter rates are ¼@1-5 discount buying and par selling. Buffalo and Oswego bills are taken at 50 cents [illegible] discount.

The demand for Foreign Exchange is light. The foreign bankers are drawing on the principal cities of Europe at the following rates for sight, in small amounts.

	Gold.	Currency.
London, £	$5.00	[illegible]
Paris, franc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin, thaler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg, mark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden, rix mark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway, specie daler	[illegible]	[illegible]

In another column will be found some comparative statistics showing the crop movement at this city for the month of August, in 1867, 1866 and 1865. It will be seen that the receipts (Flour into Wheat) compare as follows: 1867, 5,936,418 bu; 1866, 7,373,729 bu; 1865, 7,100,790 bu. The shipments were: 1867, 7,161,146 bu; 1866, 7,834,317 bu; 1865, 5,818,069 bu.

Flour was less active, but firmly held. Wheat in good demand and higher, but unsettled and irregular. Corn declined ½@¾c on No. 1, but advanced ¼@½c on No. 2. Oats were ½@1c better. Rye unsettled. Barley 7@8c lower. Provisions were unchanged. Freights dull and easier.

Gold was easier. The market opened at 141⅜ and closed at 141⅛. The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros., gold brokers:

[illegible]

Here the market was quiet at 141, buying—selling at New York rates. Silver dull and nominal at 135@138, buying—the upper figure for large.

The following table shows the daily range and closing price of Gold during the week ending to-day:

	Range.	Closing.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Public Funds were steady and generally unchanged. The following shows the closing quotations in New York for the past four days:

[illegible]

Local Securities were [illegible]. The brokers are buying at the following rates:

Chicago City 7s [illegible]
Cook County 7s [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 31.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change and in view of a speculative demand to fill "shorts" maturing to-day, prices were at the opening quite strong, and for most articles an advance was obtained. Later in the day the advance was partially lost and the markets were more or less unsettled.

The receipts of Grain to-day (Flour into Wheat) were [illegible] bu against [illegible] bu yesterday—an advance of [illegible] bushels. The receipts for the same day last year were [illegible] bu, of which [illegible] bu were Corn.

There was no new feature in the Provision market. Mess Pork was in moderate request, with sales of 1,000 brls on terms not made public—supposed to be $23.00. Bulk Meats were firm and more active, with sales of [illegible] lbs at [illegible] for Clear Sides—an advance of ½c, and [illegible] for Shoulders. Lard was quiet, but held with considerable firmness. We note sales of [illegible] tcs at [illegible]. A retail lot sold at [illegible]. Grease was in good demand and firm, with sales of [illegible] lbs Brown at [illegible].

Tallow is scarce and firm at [illegible] for City and 11@11½c for Country rendered.

Whiskey was scarce and nominal at 35c, at which there are buyers for round lots of bonded in class A. In duty paid there is nothing doing, and we are unable to give a quotation.

The advance in Railroad Freights, taking effect on Monday, checked the demand for Flour, and the market ruled dull, but holders were firm in their views, and refused to make any concession in order to force sales. About 2,000 brls changed hands at $12.25 for White Winters; $9.75 for Red Winters; $8.25@10.00 for Spring Extras, and $5.00@6.50 for Spring Supers.

The Wheat market was higher, but unsettled; and at the close the extreme advance was not obtainable. There was considerable inquiry for Red Winter, but transactions were restricted, owing to a scarcity. No. 1 Spring Wheat opened with a good milling demand, and prices advanced fully 3c, but at the close the market fell off to ruling dull. At the opening there was an active demand for No. 2 Spring to fill contracts maturing to-day, and sales were made at an improvement of 2c. Subsequently, the "longs" began to realize, and the advance gained early was almost entirely lost. No. 2 Spring was in moderate demand at an improvement of [illegible]. The reported sales foot up 118,000 bu at $1.70 for No. 2 Red; $1.70@1.80 for No. 1; $1.64@1.66½ for No. [illegible]; [illegible] for No. 2, and $1.27 for Rejected Spring—closing dull at $1.79 for No. 1, and steady at $1.66½ for No. 2, and $1.58 for No. 2 in store.

There was a good speculative demand for No. 1 Corn at the opening, to fill "privileges" and "shorts," and sales were made at yesterday's prices. Many who were not disposed to pay current prices were eager borrowers for the same purpose. Later in the day there was a disposition on the part of the "longs" to sell out, and values receded ½@¾c, and were it not for the number of options out, "buyer September," prices would have probably gone lower. No. 2 Corn was in active request and values advanced ¾@1c. Rejected was 1@1½c higher. The sales aggregate 371,000 bu at 95¼@95¾c for No. 1; 92½@93½c for No. 2; [illegible] for Rejected in store, and 93½c for No. 2 afloat—closing steady at 95¼@95¾c for No. 1 in store.

Oats were [illegible] higher at the opening, but prices subsequently weakened ½@¾c, though at the close the feeling was stronger. About 90,000 bu were sold at 44½@45c for No. 1, and 41@41½c for No. 2—closing with buyers of No. 1 at the inside prices, and sellers at the outside.

Rye was rather unsettled and irregular, with a quiet business at $1.05@1.08 for No. 1, and $1.03@1.05 for No. 2.

The increased receipts of Barley had a depressing influence on the market, and sales were made at a decline of 7@8c. The range was $1.03@1.05 for No. 2, and [illegible] Rejected. A small lot by sample sold at $1.15.

Timothy Seed was fairly active and steady, with sales at [illegible]. Flax [illegible] unchanged at [illegible]. Clover [illegible] @10.00.

The Butter market continues active for choice qualities, and firm at [illegible]. Common Tub and common Firkin grades are not sought after, and sales are slow at 9@16c.

Eggs were in good local request at [illegible] for fresh lots.

The general Oil market was quiet at unchanged prices. Linseed continues dull at [illegible], with a light supply in the market. Lard Oil was quiet and easier at $1.10@1.15 for Extra. Castor is in increasing demand, and scarce and firm at [illegible].

There was a little more life exhibited in the Hide market to-day, but in other respects the market was without material improvement.

The Dry Goods trade has been fairly active during the week, and prices have been well sustained for all staple domestics. Stocks are full, well assorted, and comprise the latest novelties.

There is a steady demand for Groceries, and the market rules firm at previous quotations. The stiffness in the Gold market adds firmness to all imported goods.

Nails are selling at the decline noted yesterday. Metals, Iron, Steel and Tinners' Stock are unchanged. Business on the street was rather quiet, owing to the disagreeable muddy weather.

Lake Freights were dull and a trifle lower, with engagements at 4½c for Oats and 5½c for Corn per sail, and 5c for Oats per propeller to Buffalo; 13@13½c for Wheat to Kingston.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, August 31.

Opening—Flour 10@15c lower, heavy. Wheat firm, quiet. Corn, $1.13@1.14½, firm, latest receipts to-day 36,000 bu. Oats dull, drooping. Provisions heavy. Pork, [illegible].

LATER.

Flour steadier and quiet, at [illegible]. Spring Wheat nominal. Winter steady. Corn [illegible] better, $1.15@1.17. Oats quiet, at [illegible]. Pork dull, $23.50. Lard quiet. Whiskey steady. Gold, 141⅜.

LATER.

Flour, shade firmer. Wheat quiet. Corn firm. Oats heavy. Pork nominal. Lard firm.

BUFFALO DOCK, August 31.

Wheat unchanged, above buyers' views. Corn dull, $1.02. Oats unsettled, about 55c. Receipts of Wheat, 18,000 bu; Oats, 50,000 bu; Corn, none. Freights, asking 10c.

DAILY GRAIN INSPECTION.—The following is the inspection of Grain as reported this day:

INSPECTED INTO STORE—Wheat—1 car No. 1 White, 1 car No. 1 Red, 1 car No. 2 do, 12 cars No. 1 Spring, 129 cars No. 2 do, 30 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars Rejected do. Corn—2 cars White, 24 cars No. 1, 206 cars and 18,100 bu No. 2, 30 cars Rejected. Oats—56 cars No. 1, 36 cars No. 2. Rye—4 cars No. 1, 11 cars No. 2, 1 car Rejected. Barley—2 cars No. 1, 34 cars No. 2, 15 cars Rejected.

INSPECTED OUT OF STORE—Wheat—[illegible] bu No. 1 Red, [illegible] bu No. 2 do, [illegible] bu No. 1 Spring, [illegible] bu No. 2 do, [illegible] bu No. 2 do, 1,836 bu Rejected do. Corn—[illegible] bu No. 1, [illegible] bu No. 2, [illegible] bu Rejected. Oats—[illegible] bu No. 1, [illegible] bu No. 2. Rye—[illegible] bu No. 1, 11,398 bu No. 2. Barley—[illegible] bu No. 2, [illegible] bu Rejected.

LATER.

At the open Board in Exchange place there was very little doing, and values were nominally the same at the close of 'Change.

Beef Cattle were quiet, and prices were nominally unchanged, ranging at $3.50 for common, to $6.75 for choice grades. The market closed heavy, with 2,100 head left over unsold.

The Hog market was fairly active for good grades, and firm at yesterday's closing prices. Common descriptions were dull, and almost neglected. Sales were made at [illegible] for common to extra. We quote at [illegible] for common to choice lots.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 31.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
SATURDAY EVENING, August 31.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle during the week, ending to-day, compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding week last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

By comparing the receipts for this week and last we find the following:

[illegible]

The receipts this week compare with the receipts for the corresponding week of 1866, as follows:

[illegible]

For the same period in the year 1865, we find:

[illegible]

The following were the shipments of Live Stock this week, up to last night, and the points to which the stock was shipped:

[illegible]

The total receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle the eight months ending August 31, 1867, were as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] The rates from the [illegible]:

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]	per 100 lbs.
To Dunkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]	
To Salamanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	
To Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	
To Detroit and Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

[illegible]

THE MARKET.

To-night closes one more of a series of exceptionally dull and unprofitable weeks. This was occasioned as all was rather the trouble to study the character of the market—here and in the East—during the closing days of last week, and who heeded the advice of those whose opinions were entitled to consideration. Such were not detained in speculation, and for that they have abundant reason to be thankful. Others have plunged in, with their usual disregard of consequences, and as a matter of course have sustained severe pecuniary losses. The New York market opened dull and heavy on Monday, and under a too liberal supply prices receded [illegible]. This left a margin too trifling to [illegible] any movement on the part of shippers, and it at once became apparent that a reduction equal to that suffered in the East would be submitted to here. Against this inevitable result, holders fought manfully, but becoming convinced of the folly of attempting to keep the market up, in the face of so many adverse circumstances, they reluctantly gave way. But, even at prices ruling fully [illegible] below those of the preceding week, shippers evinced no interest in the trade, and trade was stagnant, listless, throughout. The number on the market, including those left over from last week, was fully 8,000 head, which was largely in excess of the legitimate wants of the trade, and this circumstance was rendered doubly unfavorable by the fact that the great bulk of the offerings were of a class of stock not at all adapted to the wants of the market at the present time. Common mixed lots, rough, half fattened Steers, light thin Cows and Heifers, and Texas Cattle, entered largely into the arrivals, while the inquiry was principally for good first and second class Steers, suited to the wants of the New York, Boston, and Albany markets, and for fair fleshy Steers and good to prime fat Cows, for the markets of Detroit, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. There was some inquiry for the [illegible] of [illegible] last named to meet home wants; but this demand was confined principally to meeting actual necessities, so that but a limited number was required to satisfy the wants of city butchers. There was a very large supply of such offering, and sales were slow at $4.00@5.25 for common to good lots. There was a reasonably active movement on the part of feeders, and quite a large amount of stock suited to their wants was taken up by buyers from Western New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and from sections of our own State, at prices ranging from [illegible] for common mixed lots, to $4.25 for good smooth thin lean Steers. Several of the best droves were sent East in first hands, holders being unwilling to submit to the reduction demanded here. Some 1,500 head were also turned out on the adjacent prairie, where they will be allowed to graze until the market assumes a more favorable aspect. By some it is predicted that the coming week will be a decided improvement in many respects on the week just closed, while others profess to discover nothing to justify this belief. At all events the indications are not of so favorable a character as to warrant drovers in entering recklessly into extensive operations. The receipts for the coming week should be light, and composed to the main of good fat and second class Steers, and good to prime Cows, as the supply of inferior and common grades, already on hand in the vicinity of the yards, is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade for at least a week to come.

TO-DAY.—The market was quiet, as is usually the case on Saturdays. A drenching rain set in early in the day, and continued with but slight intermission throughout, so that but few buyers entered an appearance at the yards. A few small lots were taken up on local account, but aside from this, no business was transacted. There remain unsold 2,100 head, and the feeling at the close of the market was not one of firmness.

The following are the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 4 to 6 years old Steers, and averaging 1,300 lbs and upwards [illegible]
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed Steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs. [illegible]
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., at [illegible]
Medium—Clean—Medium Steers and good Cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common Cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs, at [illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin Cows and Steers [illegible]

Compared with the above, the following table, showing the ruling prices for the corresponding week in the years 1866, 1865, and 1864, will be found of interest:

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Extra Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium, fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the current week, and for the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The receipts this week and last compare as follows:

[illegible]

The receipts this week compare with the receipts for the same period in 1866, as follows:

[illegible]

The receipts and shipments of Hogs for the eight months ending August 31, were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]	[illegible]

With some [illegible] from the East [illegible] from the [illegible] last, the market opened dull and heavy on Tuesday, and values declined [illegible] @10c. Later in the week, however, under moderate arrivals, and with the improved tone of the markets abroad, there sprang up a brisk demand, and a better feeling obtained. There was a liberal attendance of buyers from the principal Eastern markets and the competition on Wednesday was sufficient to induce an advance of [illegible] per 100 lbs, which improvement was maintained up to the close of the market this evening. The quality of the offerings, though comparing favorably in point of quality with those of last week, were not up to the requirements of the trade. The demand is confined almost exclusively to smooth, fat, corn-fed Hogs, and drovers will subserve their own interests best by sending none other to this market at present. Common grass-fed Hogs are not sought after, and are only salable at reduced rates.

To-day—There was a fair movement, for a Saturday, and the pens were pretty well cleared of good qualities, at prices fully up to those of yesterday. Sales were made at a range of [illegible] for common to medium and [illegible] for good to choice Hogs. At the close of the market this evening there were some [illegible] head, of the common sort, for which sale had not been found.

The following are the closing prices of this week compared with those of the corresponding dates in the years 1866 and 1865:

	Aug. 31, 1867.	Sept. 1, 1866.	Sept. 2, 1865.
Good to choice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP.—Received [illegible]; received this week, [illegible]; shipped this week, [illegible]. The demand has been confined almost exclusively to supplying local wants, and only good mutton qualities have been inquired for. For such, notwithstanding a liberal receipt, prices have been well supported, while for the poorer sorts sales have dragged heavily, and prices have ruled considerably lower. We quote:

Good to choice [illegible]
Medium to fair [illegible]
Inferior [illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT CORNER WELLS [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE Post Office, at Chicago, State of Illinois, on Saturday [illegible]

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Letters.

[illegible]

LETTRES DE FRANCAISES.

From the 15th of August till August 31st.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Undertakers.

O. M. MARTIN & SON,

UNDERTAKERS,

NO. 304 STATE-ST.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM MILL & DISTILLERY AND OTHER PROPERTY.

[illegible] Wednesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock [illegible]

"BUCHANNAN STEAM MILL AND DISTILLERY."

[illegible]

Watches.

Superior Imitation GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1867.

THE CITY.

COUNTY COURT.—The September term of the Cook County Court will open on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—William A. Gooding, Esq., Secretary of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, sprained his ankle quite seriously, at Lockport, on Friday. He is suffering intense pain, and will probably be laid up for three or four weeks.

FULLER BROS. & BROWN, No. 76 State street are fashionable dealers in every variety of gents' and boys' hats. They are daily receiving the new fall styles, and guarantee a fit on short notice of as fine a silk hat as can be found anywhere. We notice that they have the new fall style, which is pronounced to be the handsomest hat made in a long time. They deal in first quality goods, and sell them at the lowest prices.

PAY OR NOT PAY.—Richard Buckley visited the store of John Burns, No. 102 State street, on Friday, and bought six dollars' worth of cabbages. He put them into his wagon and proceeded to drive off. Burns alleged that he had not paid for them. Buckley stated, with equal positiveness, that he paid a five-dollar and a one-dollar bill before he took the first cabbage from the store. Burns caused the arrest of Buckley, who was held to bail on Saturday in the sum of $300, to answer to the charge of larceny.

SMUGGLING.—Dr. J. Pischack, whose office is at No. 135 Blue Island avenue, was arrested on Friday, on the charge of smuggling. In his possession was found a large medicine case, filled with homœopathic drugs in bottles, and fine European linen, altogether of the value of at least two hundred and fifty dollars, which he had brought from Germany, through the New York Custom House, without paying duty. The accused states that the box and contents were "passed" by the Custom House officials in New York on the 8th of July. The case will undergo a strict investigation.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening a very pleasant party was gathered in the club rooms of Mr. David Hunston, No. 155 Dearborn street, comprising many of our leading citizens. The occasion was the presentation of a magnificent gold-headed cane to Colonel Wm. O. Osgood. The address was made by Mr. Munston, of the Times, and was responded to in fitting terms by the recipient. After the formal ceremony the party adjourned to another room where a plentiful collation and bountiful champagne awaited them. The gustatory arrangements were of the very best, and kept the party as [illegible] till a late hour.

TOO MEAN TO PAY FARE.—The twelve o'clock car on Randolph street, Friday night, contained one individual who was too mean to pay fare. He was a well-dressed young man, smoked a good cigar, and sat on the front platform at Jefferson street. The conductor saw this one jump on, and came forward, asking a man to pay who had already paid. The mean man was standing beside him, and listened to this conversation, but was not charged for paying; and the conductor retired without having collected. [illegible]

[illegible] FAIR.—The grand fair for the benefit of the Chicago Turngemeinde will commence this evening at precisely 7 o'clock, in the [illegible] Hall, on North Clark street. That it will be a complete success there is no doubt. The preparations for the event have been progressing on the grandest scale, and the utmost enthusiasm in behalf of the affair is being manifested by our German population. [illegible]

THE DEATH OF MR. A. G. HAMMOND.—A Hartford exchange has the following notice of the late A. G. Hammond, brother of Hon. C. G. Hammond, of Chicago: [illegible]

[illegible]

"A ROMANCE OF THE REPUBLIC."—We invite the attention of all thoughtful readers, and all who enjoy a thoroughly good story, to the deeply interesting novel by Mrs. Child. [illegible]

The work is for sale by all booksellers.

An Absent-Minded Judge.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

Trotting—The September Meeting at the Dexter Park.

List of Purses and Entries.

Base Ball Games.

A trot between Silas Rich, Billy Lewis and Black Maria, was announced for Saturday at the Dexter Park, but was necessarily postponed on account of the exceedingly unfavorable weather.

THE SEPTEMBER RACES.

The coming week is one which has been looked forward to with great interest by a wide circle of sporting men. The Dexter Park will be open on five consecutive days, beginning with Tuesday. The premiums offered being numerous and large. The list given below will show that a great number of the best horses in the United States have been entered for the different events. We may look for a busy week in horse-flesh circles. The greatest of preparations are being made at the Park, new stalls are being erected, the roofs of those already up are being extended; the restaurant facilities are being very much augmented, and sheds for the accommodation of the horses of visitors are being added by the score, while trotters have arrived continually. During the past week the scene has been one of extraordinary bustle. The following are the announcements for each day:

TUESDAY.

No. 5—Premiums, $1,000. Stallion race. Mile heats, best three in five to harness. The winner to have $500; second horse, $300; third, $200.

Simon Anderson names b. s. Magna Charta.
Sherman Perry names ch. s. Bashaw Jr.
Thomas Best names b. s. Pilot Temple.
O. W. Dimmick names b. s. Geo. M. Patchen.

[illegible]

BASE BALL.

[illegible]

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Stranger Severely Stabbed and Robbed by two Ruffians.

Escape of the Assailants.

About eight o'clock last evening, a stranger named William G. Fergus, whose home is in Buffalo, was made the victim of a bold and desperate assault by a pair of cut-throats, who all but succeeded in their murderous designs. Mr. Fergus, having been in the city on some business, decided to return home by the lakes, and for this purpose started for the propeller [illegible] to take passage, at the time already mentioned. The vessel was moored at the foot of LaSalle street, on the north side of the river, and when Mr. Fergus had arrived within less than a hundred yards of his destination he was suddenly set upon by two men, who, not satisfied with the booty of a purse containing $30, made a desperate attempt on his life. [illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Special Meeting—Transfers and Appointments of Teachers.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held on Saturday afternoon at the rooms of the Board, No. 76 LaSalle street, the President, Mr. G. C. Clark, in the chair.

The following Inspectors were present: Briggs, Avery, Ballantyne, Bonfield, Bentano, Foster, Gabbard, Leavitt, Runyon, Ryder and Pinkham.

The Committee on Appointments, &c., reported the following transfers of teachers, which were confirmed:

Miss O'Reilly from the Newberry to the Dearborn School.

Miss A. A. Loveless from the Elizabeth street to the Washington School.

Miss Chapman from the Elizabeth street to the Ogden School.

Miss Lottie E. Boyington from the Kinzie to the Elizabeth Street School.

Miss M. Cummins from the Jones to the Haven School.

[illegible]

The resignation of Miss Mary G. Kelly was received and accepted.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

The Board then proceeded to the election of teachers.

Miss Henrietta G. Hubbard was chosen as head assistant of the Mosely School.

Inspector Ryder moved that Henry F. Monroe be appointed teacher in the High School. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Ryder, Samuel H. Miller was appointed temporarily as teacher of mathematics in the High School, the appointment to be ratified by a future examination.

The Board then adjourned.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The following services are announced for to-day. Strangers are cordially invited to attend those mentioned, and will be provided with free seats:

[illegible]

EPISCOPAL.

St. John's Church, Union Park, Rev. H. N. Bishop, D.D., Rector. Morning service commences at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

UNITARIAN.

Unity Church, corner of Chicago avenue and North Dearborn street. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer. Service commences at 10½ o'clock.

Church of the Messiah. Rev. Robert Laird Collier, the pastor, has returned, and services will be resumed. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Vespers at 7½ p. m.

UNIVERSALIST.

St. Paul's Church, Wabash avenue, corner of Van Buren street. W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock a. m., and in the evening at 7½.

Church of the Redeemer, corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets. Services will be resumed. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. E. St. John, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Conference and prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Library Hall—Liberal Christian League. Free religious services Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Robert Collyer. Subject: "The Love of Money as a Root of Evil—and Good."

[illegible]

The pastors of the city churches are respectfully requested to give notice from the pulpit on Sabbath morning, September 1st, that the new lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association building will be occupied for the first time, and dedicated, at the noon-day prayer-meeting on Monday next. It is expected that the services will be of an unusually interesting character. In the evening of the same day there will be a public meeting of young men and of the friends of the association generally. All will be cordially welcomed. It is hoped that ladies will attend.

[illegible]

The Horticultural Exhibition—An Appeal to the Public.

The gardeners of this city will exhibit this week, in Library Hall, their choicest flowers and plants, in order to develope more fully that sentiment for beauty and grace, the importance of which, for the formation of character in nations and individuals, has often been proclaimed by modern and ancient writers. [illegible]

THE POLICE COURT.—Alexander Boyer, charged with passing a $20 counterfeit note, was finally examined on Saturday and discharged.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTERSHIP.—The official documents giving the appointment of the Postmaster of Chicago to Brigadier General Frank T. Sherman, came to hand on Saturday. His bonds have been duly executed and forwarded to Washington, but two or three weeks may elapse before they can be returned approved. In the meantime W. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., will fill the office, he having been General Gilmore's bondsman.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest styles. Great inducements to wholesale dealers at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

La Cuban, the great French and American Clairvoyant and Fortune Teller. Reliable information given of all events of the human life. Positively give satisfaction, or no charge. No. 22 Fourth avenue.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

WRIGHT'S GROVE.

PROF. JENKINS',

(The Canadian Blondin,)

LAST TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCE

In Wright's Grove this season, will take place on SUNDAY, Sept. 1st, at 3½ and 5½ o'clock p. m. [illegible] A Brass Band will be in attendance. Admittance 15 Cents.

WABASH-AV. RINK.

TUESDAY EVE., SEPT. 3, COMPLIMENTARY

Benefit of E. T. Goodrich,

The Champion Skater of America.

[illegible]

[illegible] DANCING ACADEMY.

[illegible]

Mrs. A. E. BOURNIQUE, at the head of her profession, will always be ready and actively engaged in promoting the interests and progress of the scholars of the Academy. [illegible]

FLORAL EXHIBITION.

[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

INITIAL PERFORMANCE

OF THE

Special Dramatic Season,

Under the Management of

Messrs. C. D. HESS and R. F. LOWELL,

During which season will be presented

Most of the Prominent Dramatic Artistes

[illegible]

ON MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 24, 1867.

[illegible]

LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,

[illegible]

EAST LYNNE, Or, The Elopement,
EAST LYNNE, Or, The Elopement,
EAST LYNNE, Or, The Elopement,
EAST LYNNE, Or, The Elopement,

In which will appear

AN ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY,

As follows:

[illegible]

Lucille Western's East Lynne

[illegible]

EAST LYNNE SYNOPSIS.

[illegible]

Popular Prices of Admission.

[illegible]

EAST LYNNE MATINEE.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Doors open at 1¼. Commence at 2 o'clock.

GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL

OF THE

Chicago Turngemeinde,

IN THEIR HALL,

ON NORTH CLARK-ST.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Days of September, A. D. 1867.

[illegible]

The Great Western Light Guard Band and the Turner Maennerchor

Will furnish Instrumental and Vocal Music. [illegible]

Season Tickets, $2. Single Admission, 50c. Admission to the Ball on Thursday Evening, $2.

[illegible]

ADMISSION FREE DURING THE DAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

MONDAY, September 2d, First performance of the

NEWLY ORGANIZED COMPANY.

Two Pieces for the First Night.

Tragedy and Farce with Strong Cast.

PIZARRO, or, The Death of Rolla.

[illegible]

Samuel in Search of Himself.

[illegible]

"OURS,"

will be presented with

Entire New Scenery,

New and Characteristic Costumes,

Full Military Band.

Seats can now be secured.

ARLINGTON HALL,

Washington-st., opposite the Court House. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Box Office open from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

GRAND REOPENING.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS!

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

HILDA.

[illegible]

THEATRE COMIQUE,

(LATE VARIETY THEATRE,)

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT,

With the Best Variety Combination West of New York.

[illegible]

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW,

[illegible]

ONE DAY ONLY,

Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867,

ON LOT BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND ADA-STS.,

WEST SIDE, CHICAGO,

DAN RICE

Positively Appearing as CLOWN!

[illegible]

AUCTION—At Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 126 Clark-st., Tuesday, Sept. 3d, [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE. [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

12 Aberdeen-st., but a step from Madison-st. car—A suite of unfurnished rooms, with board, in a most desirable and pleasant location.

14 Third-av., near Jackson-st.—Two small furnished rooms, suitable for two or four gentlemen, can be obtained, with board. Also, four day boarders accommodated.

15 South Green-st.—Two gentlemen or gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant room and good board.

16 North Wells-st., American Exchange Hotel. [illegible]

17 Dearborn-st., McCardle House. A suite of front parlor and bed rooms; also single rooms and day board can be obtained.

19 Crosby's Opera House—The Chicago Boarding House Bureau is prepared to furnish, immediately, the best of boarding places in any part of the city. [illegible] GEO. T. HEBARD, Manager.

26 East Washington-st.—To rent, with board, a large room (unfurnished) suitable for a gentleman and wife.

43 West Washington-st.—Persons wanting good board and lodging may be accommodated. Also, day boarders wanted.

54 South Green-st.—A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board, at reasonable rates. Day boarders wanted.

65 Aberdeen-st.—Board by day or week and pleasant front rooms.

71 East Monroe-st.—A front room furnished with or without board.

71 North Green-st.—Two large front rooms, with first-class board, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Pleasantly located, one block from street cars.

74 East Indiana-st.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family.

83 Jackson-st., near State-st.—Furnished rooms, with board. A few day boarders can be accommodated with first-class board.

83 Michigan-av.—A few pleasant rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at moderate prices. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. Reference required.

84 Third-av.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board and use of barn.

86 Adams-st., between Clark and State.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find well furnished rooms and good board in a private family at the above number.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2.—Pleasant rooms with board. Day boarders accommodated. Stable to rent in rear.

91 Third-av.—First class board, one large furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

92 West Washington-st.—Single rooms to let, with board. A few day boarders wanted.

96 South Green-st.—A couple of gentlemen can be accommodated with board. Also, rooms furnished for housekeeping for a small family, at same place. Terms moderate.

110 Michigan-av.—Rooms to rent, with first-class board. Accommodations for a few day boarders. Also, part of a barn to rent.

112 Cottage Grove-av.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with first-class board. Also, single room.

113 South Halsted-st.—Two or three gentlemen can find board in a private family. Cars pass the door.

114 Franklin-st., at the St. Cloud House.—A large front parlor nicely furnished, can be had with board. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. Only two blocks from the Court House.

124 State-st.—Any person desirous of pleasant rooms for the winter can find them at the above mentioned number. Also, single rooms. Reference required.

140 Wabash-av.—A few first-class boarders can find good day board.

162 Michigan-av.—An elegantly furnished front room suitable for a gentleman and wife for the winter. None but parties willing to pay for first-class accommodations need apply. Two gentlemen day boarders desired.

183 West Washington-st.—A suite of front rooms with south windows; also, a side room fronting east, suitable for four gentlemen, or two gentlemen and wives. No other boarders. References required.

200 Randolph-st., next to Metropolitan Hotel—Pleasant rooms, single or double, to rent, with first-class board, to gentlemen. Also, day boarders accommodated. Terms reasonable.

207 Michigan-av.—Two very desirable suites of rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. One suite handsomely furnished, the other carpets only. References exchanged.

244 Wabash-av.—Elegant rooms, in suites or single, with first-class board. References required.

246 Fulton-st.—An unfurnished front parlor on lower floor, also a nice furnished sleeping room, with first-class board.

264 West Washington-st.—A pleasant furnished room, with closets and board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References given and required.

276 West Randolph-st.—Pleasant furnished rooms to rent. Also, a few vacancies for single gentlemen, with board.

283 West Randolph-st.—A suite of unfurnished rooms for gentleman and wife, and furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board.

297 Michigan-st.—Gentlemen and their wives; also single gentlemen in want of good warm rooms with the comforts of a home for the fall and winter, will find them by applying at the above number.

312 State-st.—First-class board in a good new brick house. Nice rooms at $6 per week; day board $4.50. Only five minutes' walk from Post Office.

313 West Randolph-st.—Handsome front rooms, nicely furnished, together with first-class board, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen and comforts of a pleasant home. References required.

313 West Randolph-st.—Three nice furnished rooms suitable for man and wife or two single gentlemen, with first-class board.

328 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family.

364 Ohio-st., North Side.—Furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

395 West Randolph-st.—A gentleman and lady or two gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and good board. References required and given.

370 State-st.—Good rooms and first-class board for gentlemen. A very pleasant front room suitable for man and wife now vacant. References required.

931 Wabash-av.—Two first-class boarders wanted. Rooms new, unfurnished, beautifully finished, and provided with every convenience. Also, a limited number of first-class day boarders. References required.

1109 Prairie-av., or call on M. C. Coe, 44 Chamber of Commerce Building.—Fine suite of rooms for man and wife or two single gentlemen. Hot and cold water, bath-room and closet on same floor. One block from Indiana-av. and Cottage Grove cars. New house.

Douglas-place.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with good room and board in a private family, breakfast and dinner at ½ past 6 o'clock, for $10 per week. Address "J A," Tribune office.

Two gentlemen can have a furnished sitting room and bedroom, in a pleasant part of West Washington-st. Price $5 each. Dinner at 6½. References required. Address "W W," P. O. Box 2498.

West Side, one block from horse cars, and near business part of city. A gentleman and wife can obtain a suite of unfurnished rooms, with first-class board, in a private family. Address "S W C," Tribune office.

Wabash-av., north of Harmon-court.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home at a moderate rate, where there are few boarders, can procure such by addressing P. O. Box 2195.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By two young gentlemen who for the first three months desire to pay but $7 per week, after that time will pay a higher rate. Must be a neat and respectable private family. Address "X," P. O. Box 13.

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife in a private family on North Side, neighborhood of New England Church preferred. Address with terms and location "C L," Tribune Office.

BOARD—Permanent board from Sept. [illegible] for gentleman and wife, in a private family, with furnished room or suite of rooms (preferred on first floor), in South or West Division, south of Randolph-st. Would prefer the location convenient to Twelfth-st. bridge. Reference exchanged. Address, stating location and terms, "BOARDER," Box 266, Chicago.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife, and two children, want permanent board, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Address "C F," Tribune office.

BOARD—With furnished rooms, in a private family, by four young men. Terms must be moderate. Address H. C. RISING, care Field, Leiter & Co.

BOARD—And rooms, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] family on North Side, with use of bath, for gentleman, wife and little boy, from October 1st. Address for one week, stating terms and location, P. O. Box 536.

BOARD—A gentleman, his wife and two children, 6 and 8 years old, wish board, with furnished rooms, or room, at a reasonable price. High priced boarding houses need not reply. Address stating price, &c., "A J," 29 Twenty-second-st. Reference given if required.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife, and two children, want permanent board, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Address "C F," Tribune office.

BOARD—Furnished room with board for a gentleman and wife, where there are few or no other boarders. Address P. O. Box 266.

BOARD—With good furnished rooms by a gentleman and wife, for $12 per week, within twenty minutes' walk of the Court House. References exchanged. Address "Z," Tribune office.

BOARD—A young gentleman desires day board where an order on a first-class dental office will be accepted for the same. Address "A B," Tribune office.

BOARD—With a comfortable room, in central part of the city, for gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. Address stating terms, "G B," Evening Post.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Two of the lot of Indian Ponies that are now on exhibition at Parmelee's Stable, corner of Twenty-second and State-sts., got away from the owner on Friday night last. One is a large-sized black or brown stallion pony, the other a small bay gelding. The ponies delivered at Parmelee's Stable, or any information of their whereabouts, will be suitably awarded by the owner.

FOUND—Taken up Friday evening, August 30, a black horse with three white feet, and open buggy, on Sixteenth-st. Call at 772 [illegible], prove property and pay charges. [illegible]

LOST—About the last of June, a large pointer dog, liver colored head and ears, liver colored saddle, liver colored haunches, other parts of body speckled. A liberal reward will be paid by returning to S. D. PHELPS, Room 26 Mercantile Building.

LOST—A Dog, from 320 Wabash-av., on Friday morning, a small-sized Pointer Dog, nearly white. Had on leather collar. Any person returning same to 320 Wabash-av., or 38 Clark-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—About 9 a. m. Saturday, on [illegible]

FOUND—A pocket-book, [illegible]

FOUND—A pocket-book containing a small sum of money. The owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. [illegible]

Pianos.

FOR SALE—And to Rent—A variety of first-class pianos, the best in market. Two five octave piano-style melodeons, made by Prince, of Buffalo, will be sold cheap. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to, at 75 [illegible] J. PRESTON.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Melodeon. [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—The two-story and basement brick house, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two two-story dwelling houses, with brick basement, new and in good order, on the corner of Hubbard and [illegible] Inquire at 88 Hubbard-st. A. B. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—A new two-story dwelling house, 160 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. House ready to occupy now. Apply at [illegible] over store. House can be seen between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—House, in fine [illegible] No. 30 Quincy-st. Apply on the premises, between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

TO RENT—From Sept. 1st, two good two-story and basement dwellings, with barns in rear. Location good, and on line of street cars. Apply to 130 Walnut-st., or at E. H. GARY'S office, 136 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A pleasant house of 8 rooms, on Eugenie-st., North Side. Will be rented low to a good, prompt-paying tenant. Apply at 190 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A first class marble front residence on Washington-st., near Wood. [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A pleasant dwelling of six rooms over store on the northwest corner of Monroe and Halsted, water up stairs; entrance on Monroe-st. Also, the second floor of No. 193 West Madison-st., 6 nice rooms. Apply to GEO. M. HUGHES, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 22, third floor.

TO RENT—On South Side, a two-story house, pleasantly located, 7 rooms and all modern improvements. Rent $50, and about $400 worth of furniture for sale, in good condition. Address "J B," Tribune office.

TO RENT—817 West Monroe-st., new medium sized two-story house, containing seven rooms, exclusive of closets, hydrant water. Key at 109 Hoyne-st., near premises.

TO RENT—Cottage containing four rooms on South Morgan-st., below Harrison, one block from horse cars. Rent $20 per month. Apply to H. SIDNEY DOW, Real Estate Broker, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Two new, nice cottages, of six rooms each, on the North Side, one mile from Court House. Apply at 44 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—Two-story frame dwelling, nearly new, 11 rooms, large yard, on Hurlbut-st., between Fullerton and Belden-avs., convenient to street cars. DIXON & HESTER, 131 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—A first class marble front residence, No. 330 Michigan-av. Apply to H. BEARDSLEE, 56 Lake-st.

TO RENT—House No. 615 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. For particulars, apply to PALMER & CLARKE, 231 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A two-story dwelling on North Morgan-st., containing eight rooms, closets, bath room and water, newly painted and papered. Rent $40. Inquire at 245 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—A nice house near Douglas place, with 11 rooms, having a good lake view, convenient to Hyde Park train and street cars. Rent $75 per month, if party will purchase whole or part of furniture. Address "W A," 44 Lake-st.

TO RENT—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, house and lot No. 1072 Prairie-av.—all the modern improvements.

TO RENT—A first class cottage, containing six rooms, clothes presses, buttery and summer kitchen, at 353 Carroll-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A nice cottage house containing six rooms, hydrant water, &c., at 258 South Desplaines-st. Rent $22 per month. Inquire of C. B. HOLMES, 49 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—House No. 265 South Clinton-st., 10 rooms.
House No. 162 Cottage Grove-av., 10 rooms.
House No. 418 Cottage Grove-av., 14 rooms.
Cottage on Vincennes road, 8 rooms.
Three new houses on Wabansia-av., 7 rooms each.
T. S. FITCH & CO., 160 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A fine two-story house, ten rooms, water, gas, &c., on West Madison-st., near Centre-av.

Desirable house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., nine rooms, water, &c. Possession September 1st. Also basement of 146 South Clark-st. W. H. BAUGH, 90 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—Brick house, nice rooms and pantries, with barn, No. 1442 Indiana-av. Horse cars within half a block. Also water and gas. Rent $40 per month until May 1st. Apply to G. L. HOODLESS, No. 128 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—Neat new cottage, four rooms and kitchen. Apply at No. 538 [illegible]

[illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

To Lease.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—The most pleasant residence in the South Division, on Thirty-first-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs., a nearly new two story and basement house of 12 rooms, built in the most substantial manner by the owner for his own use, water, gas, and all the modern improvements; all through the house, stone cisterns in the basement holding [illegible], heated by furnace, [illegible] J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A small house and lease, No. 420 Erie-st., opposite the Church of the Holy Name.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 233 Wabash-av., $7,700; house and lot No. 356 Wabash-av., $6,500. These very cheap and desirable places will only remain in market for a few days at the above mentioned low rates. WALKER & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—House containing four rooms and summer kitchen, with lot, on South Morgan-st., only one block from Blue Island-av. cars. Price $1,800, $500 down. A good chance to buy a cottage very cheap. Apply to H. SIDNEY DOW, Real Estate Broker, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Rumsey-st., near street cars. Price $1,600. Apply to H. SIDNEY DOW, Real Estate Broker, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new house, with gas, water, bath room, brick basement and barn, on Park-av., near Union Park; price $6,500. [illegible] L. H. ROBINSON, Real Estate Dealer, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Cottage house and lot on West Side—$500 cash, $500 on time, $200 in funds, merchandise, or other good trade. For $3,600, can [illegible] LAMB & FULLER, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a two-story frame house of 10 rooms, No. 713 Wabash-av., with lease of grounds, at a low ground rent—all the modern improvements.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, lot and two-story frame house No. 153 Monroe-st., gas and water, lot 25x125 feet. A fine location, and for sale on easy terms.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—Cottage on Leavitt-st., near Randolph-st. car railway, lot 25x125 feet to an alley—$2,500. J. H. ANDREWS, Room 7, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—A large house of 11 rooms, on Foster-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts., lot 50x125, with small house on rear—$7,000. Rent per year will pay interest 13 per cent on price asked. Title perfect. T. S. FITCH & CO., 160 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A splendid residence on Warren-av., near Robey-st., at a bargain, a portion of purchase money to be paid down. The balance on time, to suit purchaser. Convenient to both Madison and Randolph-st. cars. Location none better in the city. For further particulars, apply to SIMEON W. KING, Attorney and Commissioner, No. 117 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A house, barn and two lots, 811 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—In Evanston—Houses and lots at the lowest rates, and upon the best terms, by C. E. BROWNE, 17 Lake-st., who will also sell his new residence on the Western Ridge, one of the finest in Cook County, out of Chicago, with or without the acres attached. This is a rare opportunity for a Chicago business man to secure a first class home in this charming suburban town. A good farm also for sale, at Wilmette, at $30 per acre—one-third cash, balance in one and two years, at 6 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—By Delamater & Jackson, 121 Clark-st., several new two-story houses, with large lots, on Adams and Honore-sts., near Wood-st., at a low figure if sold soon; also houses and lots on Warren, Washington and Park-avs., and on the avenues, South side. Some of them fine bargains; cottage and lot, 172 North Sedgwick-st., only $2,000.

FOR SALE—For a short time—Those two-story frame houses which we are selling for less than cost of building. Do not lose the opportunity to get a home at half it is worth, and on easy terms. SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room 10 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—Cottage house 77 West Adams-st., 25x125, $3,250, by W. H. SAMPSON, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—First class brick house—new—on Washington-st., near Union park. Lot 25x125 to 20 foot alley, $11,000. W. H. SAMPSON, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—50 coal miners at the coal mines of the Monoma Coal Company, [illegible] Iowa. Wages 7 to 8 cents per bushel. Transportation will be furnished on application to our agents, F. M. BEARD & Co., No. 13 Dearborn-st., at half fare. W. W. WALKER, Vice President and Treasurer.

WANTED—Canvassers to sell our Antietam and National Pictures. Good men can clear from $5 to $15 a day. Apply to CLARK & PATTERSON, 230 State-st.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent teacher of dancing, who can also play the violin well, at a prominent city in Iowa, where there is an excellent opening. [illegible]

WANTED—Dry goods salesman to go into the country. A first-class man, one speaking German preferred. Apply at 199 South Water-st., corner of LaSalle.

WANTED—A young man to drive single team. (German.) Must be acquainted with taking good care of horses and know the city well. Apply at 420 Michigan-av.

WANTED—Several travelling agents to solicit orders for the Patent Elastic Printing and Marking Roller. Call at Office 8, No. 48 Clark-st.

WANTED—Boys to assist in Refreshment stand at "Dexter Park." Inquire at saloon building, Dexter Park, 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A first-class man meat cook, to go to Omaha to cook in a first-class hotel. No colored man need apply. Call at No. 250 South Clark-st., up stairs, for two days. G. C. GODFREY.

WANTED—Salesmen to solicit and fill orders by sample in the various states and cities of the United States, capable of earning from $1,000 to $1,500 salary. Experienced business men preferred. [illegible] Apply personally to O. D. ORVIS, No. 18 Bryant's Block, Dearborn-st., for three days. No applications by letter desired.

WANTED—A competent cutter for custom work, to go to [illegible], Wis. Apply on Monday at Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.'s, 27 Lake-st.

WANTED—Good nailers, and six active boys at Duffy & Stevens' box factory, 89, 91 and 93 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—An accountant and bookkeeper for an insurance office. A middle-aged man preferred. References required. Address under own hand, Post Office Box 1039, Chicago.

WANTED—An active, intelligent American boy in an insurance office. Address, with references, Post Office Drawer 5911.

TRADES.

WANTED—A first-rate practical tinner, one that understands furnace work, as well as all kinds of job work, preferred. D. F. READ, 103 Twenty-second-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Two girls wanted—one to work on a Singer sewing machine, and one who understands making button-holes. Apply to 243 Orchard-st.

WANTED—100 women with Sewing Machines, to make flannel shirts and drawers. Apply at once at 49 Lake-st., up stairs. S. LIKEMAN & SON.

WANTED—A young lady that understands lamp striping. No others need apply. Chicago Manufacturing Co., 43 and 45 Franklin-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do general house work in a family of three at Hyde Park. Must be a good cook. Inquire between 9 and 10 of MERRILL & SHUTE, 203 South Water-st.

WANTED—A good girl in a small family. To such a permanent home will be given. Apply to M. LAMONT, 135 Lake-st.

WANTED—A first-class cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 376 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general house work in the country. Apply at 301 Illinois-st.

WANTED—An American, German or Norwegian girl to do general housework in a private family. A good girl can secure a permanent home by applying at 1023 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general house work at 35 North May-st.

WANTED—A young girl to take care of a child three years old, and assist in chamber work. Apply at 67 Cass-st.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man of good morals and strictly temperate, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man in some light respectable work, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a bookkeeper of ten years' experience. [illegible] "W E H," Chicago Post Office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady who has a No. 1 Grover & Baker sewing machine, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, as companion to a lady, or housekeeper, [illegible] "MARTHA," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do kitchen work in a small family. [illegible] Apply to 187 Michigan-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As first class cook in hotel or boarding house. [illegible] Address "A D," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, as housekeeper, in a hotel, boarding house or private family; can come well recommended, thoroughly understands the business. Address "M. A," Post Office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States, the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month, to sell the best family sewing machine in market. Single and double thread. [illegible] Address JOHNSON & CO., Room 8, Post Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 per day. Permanent employment. [illegible] G. W. CROWELL, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—Wanted—The World, [illegible]

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

[illegible]cesses in the [illegible] Election.

[illegible] to Admiral [illegible]ragut.

[illegible] Satisfactory.

[illegible] Preparations in [illegible]rance.

[illegible] Eugenie on their [illegible] Salzburg.

[illegible] in Palermo.

[illegible] of Affairs in Spain.

[illegible] the Dutch Minister [illegible] Jeddo.

[illegible]ASHINGTON.

[illegible] Stanton Letter—[illegible] A. J. Says [illegible] bout It.

His Opinion on Sick[illegible] Order No. 10.

[illegible]CINNATI MILL.

[illegible] the Bruisers—New [illegible] Challenges.

[illegible] Fires—At Buffalo, [illegible] New York, etc.

[illegible]DIAN WAR.

[illegible] in which the [illegible] are Beaten.

[illegible] EUROPE.

[illegible]ANTIC CABLE.

France.

[illegible] WITH THE OTHER CONTINENTAL POWERS.

PARIS, September 1. [illegible]

[illegible]

to correct the reported delinquencies. The contractor denies the allegations, and promises to furnish affidavits exonerating him from censure.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 1.

THE GRANT-STANTON LETTER.

The President has been again applied to for the Grant-Stanton letter, the person applying saying he had authority to say that General Grant had no objection to Johnson's giving it out. The following are the exact words of the President's reply: "If General Grant wants it published, let him publish it himself. He volunteered the letter. I didn't ask him for it. I consider my letter an answer to them."

JOHNSON AND THE CORRESPONDENTS.

Johnson now gives about two hours every evening to correspondents who care only for his version of the present troubles, and especially for his statement of General Grant's letters and conversations. To all who do not give the fullest confidence to his version, he is very uncommunicative. So far as can be ascertained, the statement he gave the *World* correspondent concerning the Sickles' case in Cabinet last Friday, is the only one of any length which has proved correct for ten days past. Many of the President's reports of General Grant's conversations turn out to be as unjust and insulting to the latter as the revocation of the order for Sheridan to come here, and setting aside paragraph five. The President, for instance, never said to Grant that his protests smacked of insubordination, or that if the latter should meet all Executive orders with political essays, that matters would come to a dead lock. The reports now emanating from the White House, on all these subjects, attracting general attention, are utterly unworthy of belief until corroborated.

ABOUT HOWARD'S SUCCESSOR.

There is the best reason for the statement that, preparatory to the removal of General Howard, the President is considering the best means of rendering the Freedmen's Bureau useful in helping on his plans for defeating Congressional reconstruction, and that whoever succeeds Howard will be instructed beforehand in the plan agreed upon, and pledged to carry it out.

THE YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA.

As an indication of the mortality from the yellow fever and cholera in the West and South, is the fact that within a month nine regular surgeons have died. This is nearly equal to the average yearly mortality of the army lists.

BINCKLEY.

Mr. Binckley is to appear to-morrow as Presidential prosecutor of General Sickles. The document has been kept as a great secret. It was agreed in Cabinet to give it to the Associated Press, and, like the conspiracy paper, it was set up at the *Intelligencer* office, and copies mailed North on Friday. Those in Executive circles speak of it with confidence as a paper that will destroy Sickles in the eyes of all law-abiding people, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that, like all Binckley cases, it will be made up from only a part of the official records in the case. The President himself stated Friday night that the correspondence between General Grant and General Sickles on the subject, would not be given at length in the report. Although it is to be published North in the morning, Binckley positively refuses to let it be seen, and neither the *Chronicle* or *Republican* have been able to get it. The object of this is to prevent the exposure of its unfairness till it has had a day's circulation. Binckley, who has prepared it, was turned out of the Land Office because he refused to take the oath of loyalty. He twice smuggled himself through the rebel lines during the war. He is a near relation, by marriage, to the rebel General Johnston.

SEWARD.

Concerning the story that it was thought best to retain Mr. Seward in the Cabinet, on account of the negotiation regarding British Columbia and the Alabama claims, it is known that no communications on those subjects have passed between Mr. Seward and the English Minister for several months.

THE PRESIDENT TO REVOKE GRANT'S LAST ORDER.

Those engaged here in working up the Louisiana bond sale, and the reinstatement of the Levy Board removed by Sheridan, are confidently asserting that the President will shortly revoke Grant's last order. They had expected that in case Hancock reinstated Wells, Grant would disapprove the order, but that before the disapproval could reach New Orleans Wells would be able to sign their bonds. Now they can only reach it through a Presidential revocation of Grant's order.

GRANT'S LAST ORDER.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The order of General Grant prohibiting the reappointment to civil offices, of [illegible] is considered mer[illegible] tice in advance [illegible] disapprove such appoi[illegible] clause of the Reconstruction [illegible] the General of the Army the same power of removal and appointment as the commanders of the military districts, and does not make a new issue between him and the President. There is good authority for asserting that the rumors of difficulties having occurred on this subject are groundless.

General Grant gave, yesterday evening, a parting dinner to Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister.

SICKLES' ORDER NO. 10.

Binckley's Opinion Submitted to the President.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Assistant Attorney General Binckley, under date of August 24, submitted to the President a very long opinion in regard to General Sickles' interference with the execution of the judgment of the District Court of the United States, Chief Justice Chase presiding, under his Order No. 10. After reviewing at length such interference, and quoting the paragraph of said order prohibiting the enforcement of the judgment or decree for the payment of money on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, the Attorney General argues at length that the judicial power of the United States is vested, anterior to the laws of Congress, by express provision of the Constitution. A similar grant of jurisdiction by General Sickles must have appeared ridiculous, had such been inserted in his order. The Attorney General refers to the announcement of the Chief Justice, that it was incompatible with the authority of the national Judiciary to sit where a military authority existed, which could impede its process, and it was solely in consequence of the fact that no such military authority then existed, that he felt willing to hold that Court. He submits that the case is one of those which lies within the provisions of the statute in force for the punishment of persons who obstruct the process of the United States, and simply the case of a high misdemeanor legally contemplated. The Attorney General then proceeds to argue at great length the supremacy of the Court, under the Constitution, over military authority, and cites numerous authorities to support this position, and define the scope and extent of these powers, showing by them that whenever, in any territory of the United States, irrespective of persons or circumstances, matter or controversy arises which is distinctly comprehended under any one of the clauses of the Constitution, and which position is to be susceptible of judicial action, it must go without adjudication, or else be adjudicated by the courts of the United States. This provision being organic, it is beyond a legislative power, if that could be supposed to ever have made the attempt, to refer the adjudication of such a case against the consent of the parties, in derogation of the power of the Judiciary, to Executive power, or to any power or agency whatever. He argues that the action of the Judiciary would be wholly ineffectual unless the result in a proper case was conclusive and binding upon other branches of the Government, and the entire people of the country. A control over the proceedings is a control over the Court, the Judges, and the parties. This would not be controlling, but abolishing the Court. He argues that Congress cannot abolish the Judicial Districts—that its powers cannot go beyond modifying and changing, from time to time, as in their wisdom may seem expedient, the organization of the Courts and the division of the country into judicial provinces; but having once vested judicial power, which, as we are instructed, Congress was bound to do, that body cannot have the power to vacate a judicial trial.

He then proceeds to show, by citations from the acts of Congress establishing and defining the judicial districts of North Carolina, its status by these acts, and the attachment of Judges by the Supreme Court under them is shown, whatever under the Constitution of the United States, either of authority or jurisdiction, attaches to districts and circuits, as they stand in statute books, was intended to be, and must be, held of full force and virtue, now as heretofore. If it be admitted that the judicial power is intact in the District of North Carolina, though the subject matter of its authority is limited to a category, it is certain that upon those subject matters the Courts of the United States for that District are not the supreme authority of the United States. He argues that the judgment of such a Court as one of rights of persons and property which the Commanding General of a Military District is bound to protect and enforce. In this view he says that the error of General Sickles reaches the full stature of a perversion of authority, which, if persisted in, must immediately acquire the character of the crime of levying war against the United States, an undertaking which would not for a moment be imputed to the deliberate intention of an officer honorably distinguished for his gallantry in defence of the Constitution. In this, as in any other matter, there may have been a doubt as to jurisdiction, but it would insult the intelligence of the commander of the Second Reconstruction District, to inquire whether or not he supposed himself authorised by law to forbid the Supreme Court of the United States from hearing causes affecting the inhabitants of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, without his consent. We must take it for certain that General Sickles could not, when issuing his Order No. 10, have contemplated dispensing with his authority, the Supreme Bench. It is equally certain, if he had been [illegible] to ascertain his authority through the adjudication by a competent court, a [illegible] might have been procured.

The Attorney General then proceeds to show that General Sickles, in interfering with the District Court, was in effect interfering with the Judiciary, including the Supreme Court of the United States as a whole.

He then proceeds to [illegible]